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FIRST REPORT
OF
THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
OF PENNSYLVANIA

CREATED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND
APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

PRESS OF
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LANCASTER, PA.

1915

THE COMMISSION AND TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Chairman, Chester, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary, Coudersport, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

W. U. HENSEL, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

HAMPTON L. CARSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, Curator, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES, EX OFFICIO.

HON. JOHN K. TENER, Governor of Pennsylvania.

HON. A. W. POWELL, Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

HON. ROBERT K. YOUNG, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

REPORT.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Sir:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Respectfully,

WM. C. SPROUL, *Chairman,*

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, *Secretary.*

By direction of the Commission.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, appointed pursuant to the Act of Assembly, approved July 25, 1913 (No. 777), entitled, "An Act providing for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation for its work,"

Respectfully Reports:

The Act of the Legislature under which we were appointed, and defining our duties, is as follows:

AN ACT

Providing for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation for its work.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That within sixty days after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint five citizens of this Commonwealth who shall constitute the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, which commission shall be a body corporate under its title aforesaid, and shall be charged with the duty of marking and preserving the antiquities and historical landmarks of Pennsylvania.

Section 2. Two of the members of said commission shall be appointed for two years, and three members for four years, and each thereafter shall be appointed for a term of four years. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged upon the business of the commission.

Section 3. The commission shall organize immediately

after its appointment, by the election of one of its members as chairman, another as secretary, and another as treasurer; and it may adopt such rules of organization and procedure as it may deem necessary, and determine the terms and duties of its officers and employees. The commission may, when necessity demands it, appoint a clerk, who shall be a stenographer, at a salary not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, and a curator at a salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Section 4. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission may, upon its own initiative or upon the petition of municipalities or historical societies, mark by proper monuments, tablets, or markers, places or buildings, within this Commonwealth, where historical events have transpired, and may arrange for the care and maintenance of such markers or monuments. It may also undertake, within the means at its command, the preservation or restoration of ancient or historic public buildings, military works, or monuments connected with the history of Pennsylvania; and to this end it may contract with cities, boroughs, and townships, for and on behalf of the Commonwealth, or with historical societies or other associations, with proper bond or security, for the maintenance of such buildings, works, and monuments as a consideration for assistance in their erection, restoration, preservation, or marking by said commission.

Section 5. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission may receive, for and on behalf of the Commonwealth, gifts or bequests of relics or other articles of historical interest, which shall be deposited by it in the State Museum; and the said commission may accept for the Commonwealth gifts and bequests of money or securities for the endowment of its work, in accordance with the instructions of the donors; and it shall, in conjunction with the Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, who shall together with the members of the said commission constitute a body of trustees for the care of such funds, invest the same in the bonds of this Commonwealth or of any political division thereof, the interest and income from which may be used by said commission for its purposes under this act, or applied to such uses in line therewith as may be specified by the respective donors of any of said funds.

Section 6. A suitable room in the Capitol or in the State Library Building shall be provided for the said commission by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, in which the office of the commission shall be kept.

Section 7. The sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, for the two fiscal years

beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred thirteen; and this and all subsequent appropriations shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Auditor General, upon the presentation by the commission of proper vouchers signed by its chairman and attested by its secretary.

APPROVED—The 25th day of July, A. D. 1913, in the sum of \$10,000. I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient State revenue.

JOHN K. TENER.

Although this Act was approved July 25, 1913, no appointments were made under it until November 26, 1913, when Governor John K. Tener appointed and commissioned the following persons, to serve until the end of the next session of the Senate, without designating the term of the respective appointees:

William C. Sproul, Chester.

Hampton L. Carson, Philadelphia.

William H. Stevenson, Pittsburgh.

George P. Donehoo, Coudersport.

W. U. Hensel, Lancaster.

ORGANIZATION.

All the members of the Commission met at the house of the Union League, in Philadelphia, on March 21, 1914, and elected the following officers:

William C. Sproul, Chairman.

George P. Donehoo, Secretary.

William H. Stevenson, Treasurer.

The Commission elected Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian, Curator of the Commission. It agreed for the present not to elect a permanent clerk, but to employ and fairly compensate such clerical and typographic help as might be required from time to time. With this assistance furnished, Mr. Montgomery, Curator elect, volunteered to give his services without salary. His advice, suggestion, knowledge of the bibliography of the State and general helpfulness have been of great value to the Commission, and of inestimable service to its work.

These appointments were confirmed by the Senate on February 9, 1915.

Recognizing in the generous appropriation of the bill as passed,

the legislative and popular interest in the general purpose of the Commission, and at the same time realizing the limitations upon its work, owing to the enforced reduction of the appropriation to one-fourth the original amount, the Commission unanimously concluded that its preliminary work must be largely one of inquiry, report and recommendation; and the stimulation of local effort toward the preservation of historic landmarks and their significance.

SURVEY.

To this end it was resolved that:

1. A survey should be made and published of the historic monuments erected in whole or in part under State appropriation; but, profiting by past experience, it would recommend that such future grants should be duly proportioned and measured by some standard of uniformity.

2. A like survey should be made and published of such memorials as had been erected by private benefaction, local societies and individual contributions, so that other important sites should be thus marked; and other local associations and interests should be inspired to similar efforts; and at the same time examples might be furnished of co-operation between the Commission and local efforts in like work.

3. Personal visitation should be made by the Commission to such sections of the State as had been active in like movements, to ascertain and make report of the conditions under which monuments, tablets, markers, etc., had been placed and are maintained so as to furnish popular information as to their design, cost, supervision, etc.

4. Communication to be established with active local historical societies, with a view of enlisting their interest and enthusiasm in comprehensive scheme of projecting and making familiar the too-long neglected historic importance of this great Commonwealth.

In accordance with these views of its powers and duties, and regarding the best methods of exercising its official functions, the Commission since its organization has held meetings at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lancaster, Sunbury, Greensburg, and an early meeting will be held in Chester.

In addition to these regular business meetings, the Commission sent George P. Donehoo to represent the Commission at a meeting at Sunbury, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a monument in honor of Shikellamy, the Iroquois vice-

gerent; Thomas L. Montgomery and George P. Donehoo to the services at Enoch Brown Park, near Greencastle, and the same representatives to the dedication of the monument at the site of Fort McCord, near Chambersburg.

At all of these meetings the members of the Commission present visited historic sites in the respective regions, and made addresses at the public services which were held.

PITTSBURGH.

In the course of the visitation to Pittsburgh, May 8, 1914, the Commission attended and was entertained at an elaborate banquet of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, where the purpose of the Commission was expounded. The home of this Society was visited and its plan of permanent building, repository, etc., is commended to the Historical Societies of other sections. Among the historical sites visited by the Commission in Pittsburgh were the Bouquet Block House, sites of Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt, Shannopin's Town, Fort Fayette, the "Forks" and other places associated with the history of the French and Indian war, the Whiskey Insurrection and the War of the Revolution.

LANCASTER.

In Lancaster, June 13 and 14, 1914, the Commission met the officers and Executive Committee of the County Historical Society. It was furnished with a series of object lessons of what had been done, and could be effectively done, by purely local, voluntary effort. From this point of view a valuable suggestion was furnished to such communities as have a wealth of historic associations, an active local society and generous patrons. The Commission was shown an imposing and suitably inscribed tablet, fastened on a great rock front near "Rockford," the home of General Edward Hand—Lancaster's most distinguished Revolutionary soldier—commemorating the County's part in the War for Independence; a huge native limestone boulder, with bronze tablet, on the site of the original Swiss-Mennonite settlement more than two hundred years ago; tablets erected on the house wherein Robert Fulton was born; a granite pillar in Christiana, in commemoration of the famous anti-slavery riot of 1851, and the first blood shed in resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law and the result-

ing Treason Trials. All of these were erected under the patronage of the local Society, without State aid, accompanied by literary and historic exercises of memorable quality and permanent publications relating to the same.

On the same occasion the Commission was taken to such historic scenes as Old Donegal Church, the town of Manheim, where Stiegel had his early glass factories, the Moravian town of Lititz; the Seventh Day Baptist cloisters at Ephrata; the monument to the dead of Brandywine, who died in these improvised hospitals, erected by State aid; the remains of the iron works on the Conowingo and Octoraro; the famous Green Tree hostelry—its Revolutionary memories recalled by a notable sign board, etc.

In meeting with the D. A. R. Association, at Sunbury, the Commission inspected the site of Fort Augusta, the grave of Shikellamy, the old Indian village of Shamokin and the crossing of the main Indian trails, which ran in all directions from this point.

BUSHY RUN. GREENSBURG.

During the visitation with the Historical Society of Westmoreland County, at Greensburg, the members of the Commission who attended visited the site of the Battle of Bushy Run, Hannastown, Fort Ligonier, the old home of General Arthur St. Clair and the monument erected over his grave in Greensburg. Curator Thomas L. Montgomery visited the site of Fort Granville and examined the work which has been done by the local Committee to locate correctly the site of this fort.

On behalf of the Commission George P. Donehoo and Thomas L. Montgomery visited the site of the Enoch Brown massacre, near Greencastle, and also the sites of Fort McCord, Fort Loudon, Fort McDowell, Fort Chambers and the monument at the birthplace of President Buchanan.

W. H. Stevenson, George P. Donehoo and Thomas L. Montgomery visited the various sites connected with the history of the Whiskey Insurrection, between Pittsburgh and Washington, as well as other sites of historic importance in Canonsburg and Washington.

FORT MCCORD.

The Fort McCord memorial was the subject of contribution by the Commission of \$500, supplementing local subscriptions to the

amount of \$500. It was intended by the Commission to indicate a disposition on its part, even out of its present limited appropriation, to "help those who help themselves."

A suitable monument of native granite, in the form of a Celtic Cross, with a bronze tablet on its base, now marks the site of the



Monument Erected at the Site of Fort McCord, Situated Seven Miles West of Chambersburg. Designed by T. J. Brereton, of Chambersburg.
Erected by the Forbes Granite Company, of Chambersburg.

massacre at this fort in 1756. The plans for placing this marker were made at the Enoch Brown services on August 4, 1914, and, chiefly through the activity of Rev. Dr. Cyrus Cort, the monument

ment was completed and dedicated on October 29, 1914. Mr. John W. Bossart donated the ground.

The dedication was accompanied by popular exercises, calculated to stimulate historic study; and a sketch of the monument is included in this report as an illustration of what can be done economically in this line of commemoration. Indeed, both the monument and the methods of its construction should be an inspiration to other communities. The land was donated, as was also much of the work, the material was native stone, and the work was carried through to its conclusion without delay. Delay in placing like markers has often meant death to such movements, and in some cases it has meant the entire loss of a knowledge of the actual historic site.

The inscription upon the monument at the site of Fort McCord is as follows:

“The site of Fort McCord, where twenty-seven pioneer settlers, men, women and children, were massacred by Indian savages or carried into captivity, April 1, 1756, was a few rods southeast of this spot.

“In the list of victims were Mary McCord, Mrs. John Thorn and babe, Mrs. Annie McCord, wife of John McCord, and two daughters, Martha, then a young mother with unborn babe, and a young girl.

“Names of Provincial soldiers killed in pursuit of the Indians on Sideling Hill:

“KILLED.

Captain Alexander Culbertson.	William Chambers.
John Reynolds, Ensign.	Daniel McCoy.
William Kerr.	James Robertson, ‘tailor.’
James Blair.	James Robertson, ‘weaver.’
John Layson.	James Peace.
William Denny.	John Blair.
Francis Scott.	Henry Jones.
William Boyd.	John McCarty.
William Paynter.	John Kelly.
Jacob Jones.	James Lowder.
Robert Kerr.	

“WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Jamieson.	William Reynolds.
Abram Jones.	John Barnet.
Francis Campbell.	Benjamin Blyth.
John McDonald.	Matthias Gaushorn.
Isaac Miller.	William Swails.
William Hunter.	

“Erected by joint action of Enoch Brown Association and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1914.”

The Commission has taken steps for the marking of the following historic sites, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made:

Fort Hunter, near Harrisburg.

Fort Ligonier, at Ligonier.

Fort Necessity, at Mount Washington, on the National Pike.

The house of Governor Printz, on Tinicum Island, where the first government by white men was established in Pennsylvania.

The Sandelands house, at Chester, where was held the first law-making assembly of the Commonwealth.

PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION.

That the general scope of the Commission's work has already elicited, or will evoke, a spirit of public inquiry leading to some enthusiasm for a recognition of Pennsylvania's place in history, is already manifest in the fact that during the year the Secretary has answered many letters from societies and individuals concerning the work of the Commission and the location of historic sites.

There is a constantly growing interest in the work of the Commission and in the suitable marking of all places of historic value. When the survey is completed by the Curator and made public there will be a still greater popular interest. The people living near some of the most historic spots in the State have never had their attention called to them. In some localities people who had been born and lived near Fort McCord, Fort Augusta, Fort Necessity, etc., had no knowledge whatever concerning their location. History, like charity, should begin at home. It should not end there. There are many people who have visited the his-

toric localities of Europe, but have never been to more interesting localities at their very doors. The Secretary met several young men and women who had visited Waterloo and many other historic places on the continent of Europe; they had lived for years near the site of the Battle of Bushy Run, or Fort Necessity, and had never been to these places, nor did they know where they were situated. The young people, and the older people, of this State should see and "know Pennsylvania first."

It follows from the foregoing narration and discussion that the work of the Commission thus far has been, in a great measure, merely preliminary and educational. When the survey in progress as to what has been done by the State and voluntary local effort, and what remains to be done, shall have been completed, more definite plans can be formulated and more specific recommendations can be made than now.

If the work of the Commission is to be continued and enlarged, it seems expedient that no one of the varied historic elements which entered into the making of Pennsylvania should be either unnoticed or over-emphasized. In its personnel the Commission represents distinctly the principal separate strains of race and religion which made up the composite citizenship of the Commonwealth—the English Episcopalian, the English and Welsh Quaker and Baptist, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian and the Pennsylvania German church and sect people. Likewise the history of the State falls into marked eras—such as the Aboriginal occupation of what is now comprised within the boundaries of Pennsylvania; the Colonial and Revolutionary periods; the State under the Constitution of the United States; the Civil War and modern period; and the industrial and intellectual development of a mighty Commonwealth.

First of these in point of time and remoteness of distance—as well as in the danger of losing original material—is the early Indian period, and that of the French and Indian Wars. They have both been very much neglected in the placing of historical markers, as well as by students of the history of the State. There is, perhaps, a reason for this to be found in the development of the history of the State. The Aboriginal period, the first settlement of the various parts of the Province and the French and Indian Wars were followed by the American Revolution, and then by the Civil War. As a consequence, all of the events of

the two great struggles of the later periods loomed so large in the foreground of history that the more remote events of these earlier periods were lost to view at the very time when it was possible to get a closer range than is now possible.

And yet these early periods are perhaps the most important, as well as the most romantic, in the history of the State. Foundation facts in history are just as important as foundation stones in building. The immigration of the Delaware and Shawnee, from the Delaware to the Susquehanna and then to the Ohio, began a series of events which led ultimately to the struggle between France and Great Britain for the possession of the continent. In the migration of these tribes from East to West was the commencement of the rivalry of the traders of these two World Powers for the possession of the rich trade of the Ohio Valley, and the rivalry between Pennsylvania and Virginia for the possession of the land at "the Forks" of the Ohio. The former led to the French and Indian War, and the latter to the Boundary Dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia. The migration of these tribes not only led to the struggle for the possession of the Ohio by the two great European powers, but it also destroyed the equilibrium of the Indian tribes in the interior—by these eastern tribes being thrown into the habitat of the tribes in the interior.

The expedition of Colonel George Washington, in 1754; the expedition of Braddock, in 1755; the expedition of General Forbes, in 1758; the War of Pontiac, in 1763, were all links in a chain of events, the forging of which began when the feather-crested warriors of the Delaware and Shawnee moved westward.

The encroachment of the Scotch-Irish and German upon the Indian lands along the Susquehanna and Ohio; the Border Wars; the ascendancy of the Iroquois in the Colonial policy of the Province—all had a tremendous influence in the making of the existence of the American Nation a possibility. The Revolution was, in many respects, a result of all of these movements. They had as their chief scene of action the rugged mountains and beautiful valleys of Pennsylvania. New England has occupied a prominent part in the development of American history, as it is written by New Englanders, and Pennsylvania has been placed too far in the background. It is time for Pennsylvania to have its history told by those who study it from a nearer viewpoint than the hills of New England.

In order to rightly study the influences which have been at work in the making of the American Nation as it exists in fact, instead of in romantic historical poems of New England authors, one must go back to the early periods in the history of the State, with its many complex problems. The Quaker, the Scotch-Irish and the Pennsylvania German influences have been as dominant forces in the moulding of American institutions as either the Puritan of New England or the Cavalier of Virginia. The influence of the Puritan waned with the century which gave him his name, and the Cavalier of Virginia was always more of a myth than a reality. The Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania German influences, which spread out from the rugged mountains of Pennsylvania to Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and the Great West, are still dominant in American affairs. The trails of the Red Men to the Ohio and to the western wilderness were trodden by the feet of the Scotch-Irish and the German pioneers from the mountains of Pennsylvania, and not by the feet of the Puritan from New England. Even a large proportion of the "First Families of Virginia" and many of the best of them, were Scotch-Irish from the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania. To read the names of the men who have "won the West" confirms this statement. The Puritan of New England has played a most important part in the Poetry of History, but the Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania German made a far greater part of the actual history of the Nation which now exists.

Pennsylvania soil was the scene of Washington's first conflict, at Fort Mifflin; of Braddock's fearful defeat, near Pittsburgh; of the most bloody conflicts with the Indians by the frontiersmen; of the expedition of General Forbes, to Fort Duquesne; of the Declaration of Independence; of the hard fought battles of Brandywine and Germantown; of the soul-racking winter at Valley Forge; of the Framing of the Constitution; of the first National Capital; of the expedition of General Sullivan against the Seneca; of the Whiskey Insurrection; of the blood-drenched hills of Gettysburg, and of many other events of nation-wide importance. Cut out of American history what these events stand for, and the part played in them by Pennsylvania, and one loses the real plot of the entire drama of American history. Pennsylvania historians have been too modest, or too much fascinated by the mere glitter of the wonderful industrial devel-

opment of the State, to give just credit to the tremendous moral force which the State and its people have exercised in the development of the American Nation. We must call attention to the facts in our history. We must make known these facts by monuments and markers, as well as by books and essays.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Secretary of the Commission has given special attention to the study of the Indian inhabitants of the region between the Delaware and the Ohio, and to the period when the Delaware and Shawnee were alienated from the British interest. The alienation of these tribes, and the consequent neutrality of the Iroquois Confederation, during the period of the French and Indian War, made Anglo-Saxon domination of the continent possible. Iroquois hostility at that time might have meant the destruction of all the English settlements on the continent. The Indian was not a side-issue in this conflict, but one of the chief factors in it. The history of the Indian, in the region between the Delaware and the Ohio, during this early period, has been sadly neglected. Other states, with far less Indian history of national importance, have made much of what history they do have. In fact it may be stated that not a single state in the entire Nation has a more interesting, important and truly romantic Indian history than has Pennsylvania. And yet, there are very few monuments or markers, relating to this period, in the entire state. As a consequence the sites of historic Indian villages, trails and other places are fast sinking into oblivion. There is a noticeably increasing interest in the history of the Indian tribes, trails, villages and names in Pennsylvania's annals. Historical Societies, Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as schools and colleges, are giving more attention to this branch of our State's history. There is a constant demand for more information, and as it has opportunity the Commission expects to publish handbooks or bulletins, bearing upon the history of the Indian, the Quaker, the Scotch-Irish, the Pennsylvania German, the English, Welsh, Irish and other strains as factors in the making of Pennsylvania, and also to deal with the various epoch-making periods in the history of the State.

His colleagues on the Commission claim the right to say offi-

ially that its Secretary is conspicuous among the scholars and ethnologists, not only of Pennsylvania, but of all America, in his study of the Indian, and especially of his trails through and across this State. He has spent a number of years in collecting historical facts bearing upon Indian Place Names in Pennsylvania. It is his purpose to later publish a history of the Indian tribes, trails, and villages in the same region. The Commonwealth, its libraries and its people should have the early benefit of such publications. The preparation for this work and its prosecution has already involved much labor and expense; but it is far too valuable to be lost; and inasmuch as the Commission has been able to dispense with an authorized stenographer and salaried Curator, and as a large share of the onerous and responsible work of the Commission has fallen upon the Secretary, the Commission requests and recommends that the statute creating it be so amended, before the close of the fiscal year, that the withholding of compensation for services from members of the Commission shall not apply to such one of the number as may be chosen Secretary.

Believing also that the significance of the Indian history of the State should be emphasized, as one of the initial works of the Commission, it recommends that the first direct legislative grant or appropriation be made for the erection of a proper monument at the scene of Bouquet's notable achievement in defeating the Indians at Bushy Run in 1763.

That thrilling incident and heroic adventure is typical. It antedated the collapse of the gigantic Conspiracy of Pontiac; it cleared the path from Carlisle to Fort Pitt; it signalized the clash of warriors of two races, who, as Parkman graphically says, matched the steady valor of civilization against the fierceness and intrepidity of the red savage. In the result of the battle, no less than in the character of it, Pennsylvania contributed a chapter to history unequalled in interest. We recommend, therefore, that the General Assembly make provision for the erection on this blood-stained spot, of a fit memorial to mark the conquest of the Indian on Pennsylvania soil.

FORT DUQUESNE.

The Commission is also impressed with the importance of properly marking the site at the junction of the Allegheny and Mon-

ongahela rivers, known to the Seneca as Diondega, and translated by all of the early explorers and traders as "the Forks," It is so called in Washington's Journal of 1753.

The first white man, whose eyes looked upon this beautiful spot, was probably Arnold Viele, the Dutch trader from Albany who passed down the Ohio from the upper Delaware, in 1692, on his way to the Shawnee villages on the lower Ohio. Conrad Weiser passed this spot in 1748 when on his mission to the Indians at Logstown, as the first official messenger of the English to the western Indians. It was visited by Celoron DeBienville in 1749, when France took official possession of the Ohio, or La Belle Riviere. From this time onward until the final conquest of the Ohio by the British in 1758 "the Forks" occupied a most prominent place in the history of the period.

The efforts of the Ohio Company, of Virginia, to take actual possession of the Ohio region led to the expedition of George Washington to the French forces at Venango and LeBoeuff in 1753; to the attempted building of a fort at "the Forks" by Edward Ward in 1754; to the erection of Fort Duquesne, by the French, in 1754; to Washington's expedition in 1754; to the British expedition of General Edward Braddock, in 1755; to the expedition of General John Forbes, in 1758, when Great Britain drove the French from the Ohio.

Fort Pitt which was erected at this site in 1758 became the centre of all of the British activities in the Ohio valley. During the Conspiracy of Pontiac, in 1763, it occupied a prominent place. The Blockhouse erected by Col. Henry Bouquet in 1764, is still in a splendid state of preservation—the only relic of its kind west of the Susquehanna, if not on the continent.

During the "Boundary Dispute" with Virginia; during the trying days of the American Revolution; during the bitter conflict of the Whiskey Insurrection; during the dark days of the Civil War and during the excitement of the War with Mexico this historic site was the scene of the most thrilling events.

• The City of Pittsburgh is now improving this section of the city, still called "the Point." Two handsome bridges converge here, one spanning the Allegheny, and the other the Monongahela rivers. Between these two bridges and just where they meet, facing the great Ohio river, which became the Gateway to the Great West, the city of Pittsburgh co-operating with the State

of Pennsylvania should erect an imposing and lasting monument. Such a monument would be seen by the thousands who will in the years to come travel to the great west and to the south over the great waterway which the Ohio river will become when the canalization to the Mississippi is completed. Such a monument, standing at the Gateway to the West and South, would be of National importance. From this spot there spread out to the west and south the great army of pioneers who won the region beyond the Ohio from savagery.

It is the purpose of the Historical Commission to stimulate an interest in this most worthy project and to encourage the people of western Pennsylvania in their efforts to erect a memorial on this spot, in which the State and the Nation should take pride. All of the various peoples whose influence entered into the making of the American Nation had a part in the making of the history of "the Forks" of the Ohio. Indian, French, English, Irish, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, German, Swiss—these peoples all had a part in the making of history at the union of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where the Ohio is formed. Hence the monument at this site should appeal to all people.

FORT AUGUSTA.

The Commission would also recommend that the General Assembly encourage the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution towards the purchase of a small tract of land at the site of Fort Augusta, at Sunbury, which now contains the Powder Magazine of this most historic Frontier Fort. Previous Legislatures have passed Bills appropriating money for the purchase of the site of Fort Augusta. The Commission on Frontier Forts recommended that something be done to preserve the Powder Magazine of this fort. This relic is the only existing remains of any of the Frontier Forts of the entire State, and it should be preserved.

Assuming that one of the functions and the purposes of its creation was to supervise, inquire into and report upon legislative grants for monumental purposes, the commission has made an examination of the statutes heretofore passed, providing for such expenditures of public moneys; and it herewith presents an appendix A subjoined to the report, the result of its investigation.

It will be seen at a glance that these grants have been made without any order or system or well devised plan. In many respects the subjects were disproportionate. The appropriations were relatively meager or lavish and the result haphazard. In order that these conditions may be avoided in the future, the commission suggests that all applications of this kind made to the Legislature be referred to it for its consideration and approval or disapproval.

In pursuance of its policy to encourage and stimulate local interest in this subject, as well as to furnish illustrations to some communities of the patriotic spirit of others, the commission has also made a partial examination of the sites and events that have been marked, largely through local effort, or jointly by the Community and the co-operation of the Commonwealth; the report of the same is submitted herewith as Appendix B.

For like purposes of illustration, rather than in any attempt to cover the whole state, and the thousands of subjects which might be commemorated, the commission has received various suggestions of work yet to be done. This information is comprised in Appendix C.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. SPROUL, *Chairman.*
 W. H. STEVENSON, *Treasurer.*
 G. P. DONEHOO, *Secretary.*
 HAMPTON L. CARSON,
 W. U. HENSEL.

February 10, 1915.

THOS. L. MONTGOMERY, *Curator.*

APPENDIX A.

AN ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE TO ERECT HISTORIC MONUMENTS, STATUES, MARKERS, ETC.

Subject	Date of statute	Location of marker	Character of memorial	Appropriation	Remarks
Citizens who fought in Mexican War.....	4-22-1858	Capitol Park, Harrisburg, Pa.	Monument	\$ 6,000	
Completion of same.....	4-11-1868	Capitol Park, Harrisburg, Pa.	Monument	\$ 3,000	
Fencing of same.....	4-16-1869	Capitol Park, Harrisburg, Pa.	Monument	\$ 1,000	
Gov. J. W. Geary.....	6-17-1878	His grave	Monument	\$ 5,103	
	6- 9-1881				
Two illustrious citizens.....	6- 7-1881	Hall of fame, Washington, D. C.	Statues	\$ 15,000	
Victors of battle of Cowpens.....	5-16-1881	Cowpens, S. C.	Statue of General Morgan	\$ 250	Cooperating with U. S. and 13 states.
Gen. G. G. Meade.....	6-29-1881	Fairmount Park, Philadelphia	Equestrian statue	\$ 5,000	
Gov. Snyder.....	5-24-1881	His grave	Monument	\$ 3,000	
Gen. Reynolds.....	7- 5-1883	Philadelphia	Pedestal of statue	\$ 5,000	
Place where Gen. Reynolds fell.....	7- 3-1885	Gettysburg	Tablet	\$ 1,000	
Where Pa. regiments fought.....	6-15-1887	Gettysburg	Monuments and tablets	\$126,000	
	5- 7-1889				
Corporal Rhial.....	6- 3-1887	Greencastle	Monument	\$ 500	
George Washington's headquarters.....	4-13-1887	Valley Forge	Land and building	\$ 5,000	
Gov. Mifflin.....	6- 3-1887	His grave	Monument	\$ 1,000	
Wm. Denning.....	5-24-1889	His grave, Newville, Pa.	Monument and tablet	\$ 1,000	
High water mark of rebellion.....	5- 7-1889	Gettysburg	Tablet	\$ 1,000	Cooperating with other states.
Gen. McClellan.....	5-24-1889	Philadelphia	Base of monument	\$ 5,000	
Gen. Reynolds.....	5-20-1891	Gettysburg	Statues	\$100,000	
Gen. Meade.....					
Gen. Hancock.....					
26th Pa. emergency regiment.....	6- 1-1891	Gettysburg	Tablet	\$ 1,500	

Subject	Date of statute	Location of marker	Character of memorial	Appropriation	Remarks
Valley Forge Park.....	5-30-1893 7- 3-1895 7-18-1901 5-18-1903 5-11-1905 6-13-1907 5-13-1909 6-14-1911 7-25-1913	Valley Forge	Land, markers, etc.	\$ 25,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 7,400 \$ 74,500 \$ 115,815 \$ 81,630 \$ 51,100 \$ 51,500 \$ 64,400	
Pa. Continental soldiers in attack on Trenton Pa. soldiers at Antietam.....	6- 3-1893 7- 2-1895	Trenton, N. J. Antietam	Tablet Monument	\$ 2,500 \$ 5,000	Private subscription to equal amount
Pa. soldiers in Ohio campaign, in 1794..... Pa. regiments in battles of Chickamauga, etc.	7- 3-1895 6- 3-1895	Greenville, Ohio Georgia and Tennessee	Tablet Monuments	\$ 1,000 \$ 25,500	17 monuments at \$1500 each.
Gen. Hartranft..... Pa. companies at Antietam.....	7- 5-1895 7-18-1901	Capitol Park Antietam	Equestrian statue Tablets	\$ 18,000 \$ 9,750	to cost \$750 each.
Pa. prisoners who died at Andersonville prison..... John Burns..... Soldiers buried at Middle Springs, Pa..... Gov. Ritner..... Finishing monument on Mt. Zion.....	7-18-1901 7-18-1901 7-18-1901 5-15-1903 7-18-1901 7-18-1901	Andersonville, Georgia. Gettysburg Middle Spring Middle Spring His grave, Mount Rock, Pa. Ephrata Township, Lancaster Co., Pa.	Monument Monument Monument Monument Marker Monument Monument Monument	\$ 10,000 \$ 1,500 \$ 500 \$ 4,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 4,000 \$ 7,500	
77th reg. infantry..... 73rd & 109th reg. at Missionary Ridge.....	7-18-1901 5-15-1903	Shiloh, Tenn. Chickamauga Park	Monument Monument	\$ 5,000 \$ 4,000 \$ 7,500	

Subject	Date of statute	Location of marker	Character of memorial	Appropri- ation	Remarks
Pa. soldiers at Antietam.....	4-13-1903	Antietam	Monuments	\$ 32,500	\$2500 for each regiment.
Gov. Curtin.....	7-18-1901	Bellefonte	Statue	\$ 10,000	
Ger mantown Battle.....	5- 5-1903	Ger mantown Chew Place	Monument	\$ 10,000	
10th Pa., U. S. Vol. who died in Philippines.	4- 2-1903	Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Monument	\$ 20,000	
Pa. regiments at Vicksburg.....	5-15-1903	Vicksburg	Monument and tab- let	\$ 15,000	
Battle of Hanover.....	5-15-1903	Hanover, Pa.	Monument	\$ 7,500	
Gen. Meredith.....	5-15-1903	Pleasant Mount, Wayne Co., Pa.	Monument	\$ 3,000	
Pa. regiments at Antietam.....	5-11-1905	Antietam	Monuments and tab- lets	\$ 10,000	
44th P. V. V. I.....	5-11-1905	New Market, Va.	Monument	\$ 2,000	
127th regiment, Pa. Vol. Inf.....	5-11-1905	Fredericksburg	Monument	\$ 3,000	
Continental Hall.....	5-11-1905	Washington, D. C.	Column	\$ 2,000	Cooperating with 13 states.
Pa. reg. in Humphrey's Division.....	5-11-1905	Fredericksburg	Monument and tab- let	\$ 22,500	
Gen. Wayne.....	5-11-1905	Valley Forge	Equestrian statue	\$ 30,000	
M. S. Quay.....	5-11-1905	Capitol Park	Statue	\$ 20,000	
John Jacob Mickly.....	6-13-1907	Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa.	Tablet	\$ 1,000	
Gen. Wint.....	6-13-1907	Arlington, Va.	Monument	\$ 5,000	
Pa. regiments at Cold Harbor.....	6-13-1907	Cold Harbor	Monument	\$ 5,000	
Bucktail regiment.....	6-13-1907	Driftwood, Pa.	Monument	\$ 2,500	
Pa. soldiers buried at Culpeper, Va.....	5-13-1909	Culpeper, Va.	Monument	\$ 8,000	
Pa. soldiers at Gettysburg.....	6-13-1907	Gettysburg	Monument	\$150,000	
Soldiers of 1775, 1812 and 1846 from Middle Spring.....	6-13-1907	Middle Spring, Pa.	Tablet	\$ 1,000	
Pa. soldiers at Monocacy.....	6-13-1907	Monocacy, Md.	Monument	\$ 5,000	
Union soldiers in cemetery.....	6-13-1907	Winchester, Va.	Monument	\$ 20,000	

Subject	Date of statute	Location of marker	Character of memorial	Appropriation	Remarks
Pa. regiments in Hartmanft's div. at Petersburg.....	6-13-1907	Petersburg, Pa.	Monument	\$ 15,000	
U. S. Sen. Maclay.....	6-13-1907	His grave, Buffalo Valley, Pa.	Monument	\$ 1,000	
Pa. soldiers buried at Salisbury.....	4-27-1909	Salisbury, N. C.	Monument	\$ 20,000	
Statues on monument.....	6-14-1911	Gettysburg	Statues	\$ 40,000	
Robert Morris.....	6-14-1911	Philadelphia	Monument	\$ 1,000	
Gen. Meade.....	6-14-1911	Washington, D. C.	Statue	\$ 20,000	
Perry's victory.....	5- 2-1913	Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio.	Monument	\$ 10,000	Cooperating with other states and U. S.
	6-14-1911			\$ 75,000	
Perry's victory.....	5-28-1913	Erie, Pa.	Marker, etc.	\$ 75,000	
Gen. Humphreys, Hays, Geary, Crawford, and Gibbon.....	7-25-1913	Gettysburg	Statues, etc.	\$ 20,000	

APPENDIX B.

HISTORIC SITES IN PENNSYLVANIA. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO MARK THEM.*

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Moravian Mission among the Indians at "Friedenshutten," Wyalusing, Pa., Marble and granite shaft, about 1877, was erected by the Moravians aided by the Bradford County Historical Society, approximate cost of \$350.

General Sullivan's Camp on his march to and from the expedition against the Indians, 1779, at Wyalusing, large boulder with bronze tablet, erected about 1902, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the approximate cost of \$250.

General Sullivan's camp, on his expedition against the Indians, 1779, at Wysox, large boulder with bronze tablet, 1904, by Daughters of American Revolution, Clymer Chapter, Towanda, Penna., at approximate cost of \$250.

Fort Sullivan at Tioga Point, now Athens, boulders and bronze tablets, 1902, by Daughters of American Revolution, of Athens, Penna., at cost of about \$500.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Washington's Crossing of the Delaware River, Granite column, 1895, erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Site of building of John Fitch's steamboat in Warminster, Granite column, 1902, erected by Bucks Co. Hist. Soc.

Washington's Headquarters at Neshaminy, Bronze tablet, 1897, erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Starting point of Indian Walk, Wrightstown, Granite column, 1890, erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

First stopping place on Indian Walk, Ottsville, unsatisfactory monument, erected by James Emery.

Grave of Tamenend, only site acquired, monument not yet erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Grave of Moses Doan, large sandstone slab, Bucks County Historical Society.

Keith House, Upper Makefield, Washington's Headquarters, 1776, tablet, 1897, placed by the Bucks County Historical Society.

* This does not pretend to be a complete list. It has been impossible to secure such within the limits of the compiler's employment; but like Appendix C and the subjects it contains it will be useful for purposes of illustration.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Point where Lafayette received first wound, Battlefield of Brandywine, column of terra-cotta, Sept. 11, 1895, erected by the citizens and school children of Chester County, under the auspices of the Chester County Historical Society.

Star-Gazer's Stone, near Embreeville; erected by Mason & Dixon in 1764, stone set in concrete, surrounded by wall, and marked with bronze tablet, 1908, by Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$150.

Grave of Indian Hannah, County Home, near Embreeville; site of her cabin, also Indian Graveyard and Indian Rock, all near Northbrook; a large boulder and bronze tablet mark Indian Hannah's grave and iron markers have been placed at the site of her cabin, Indian Graveyard and the Indian Rock, 1909, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$130.

Early Iron Industries, Lukens Iron and Steel Company; bronze tablet, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society, Coatesville; also Warwick Furnace, bronze tablet, 1910, and Coventry Forge, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society; at an approximate cost of \$200.

Famous early schools:

New London Academy.

Friends' School, Birmingham.

Faggs' Manor Classical School.

West Chester Academy, all marked by bronze tablets erected in 1911, by Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$480.

Birthplace of Bayard Taylor, Kennett Square; and Cedarcroft home, and

Birthplace of Thomas Buchanan Read, north of Downingtown, each marked by a bronze tablet in 1912, by the Chester County Historical Society, at a cost of about \$390.

Eminent Botanists: Humphrey Marshall, birthplace, Northbrook; and Home and Arboretum at Marshalton.

Dr. William Darlington, West Chester, and birthplace, Birmingham Township, bronze tablets, 1913, Chester County Historical Society, at a cost of about \$235.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fort Necessity. Where Colonel George Washington was defeated by M. Coulon de Villers, July 4, 1754. Tablet erected July 4, 1908, auspices Cent. Celebration Committee, 1904.

- Grave of General Edward Braddock, near Chalk Hill. Tablet erected in 1908, and a monument erected and dedicated October 15, 1913.
- Grave of M. Coulon de Jumonville, who was killed in the engagement with Major George Washington, May 28, 1754. The first shedding of blood in the French and Indian War. Tablet erected July 4, 1908, by the Centennial Celebration Committee of 1904.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

- George Ross, Signer of the Declaration, Brick Pillar and tablet at his suburban home by Rossmere Land Company, at a cost of about \$250.
- Robert Fulton's Birthplace, two bronze tablets, in 1909, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, at a cost of approximately \$250.
- Site of Hans Herr and Mennonite Settlement, 1710, huge limestone boulder, bronze tablet, 1910, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$500.
- Christiana Slavery Riot and Treason Trials, 1851, Granite Shaft, 1911, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, which cost approximately \$1,000.
- General Edward Hand, Revolutionary soldier, aide-de-camp to Washington, his home at "Rockford" on the Conestoga near Lancaster, large tablet on face of rock in Williamson Park, 1912, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$1,000.
- Memory of Revolutionary soldiers who died at Ephrata in hospital after Battle of Brandywine, Shaft, by legislative appropriation, for \$5,000, for finishing monument at Mt. Zion, Ephrata Twp.

LEBANON COUNTY.

- The Lick monument at Fredericksburg, Pa., erected in 1876, mainly commemorative of certain members of the Lebanon County Licks, with however one facet on it in commemoration of William Lick's services "at Valley Forge and in other struggles of the Revolutionary War for American Independence." This William Lick died at the age of 104 years. The monument also has reference to the Lick Observatory in California. It is a beautiful piece in granite, magnificent in proportions, has been visited by thousands and thousands of people, and is still an object of interest. It may have cost 25 to 30 thousand dollars.
- The Soldiers monument in Monument Square, Lebanon. It is a beautiful piece, erected by the citizens of Lebanon county.
- The Stoevers Monument, at the Hill Church, erected by the Lutheran congregations of the Hill Church and its friends. Stoevers stood out in the pioneer period of the county, and of the State, as one of

its strong men, an itinerant clergyman of great deeds and wide activity.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Fort Muncy, near Hall's Station, marked by D. A. R.

Fort Antes, opposite Jersey Shore, marked by D. A. R.

Spot where Capt. Simon Cool, a scout of Col. Hunter, was killed by the Indians in 1780. Marked by D. A. R. and State, above Williamsport. •

Site of massacre of white settlers by Indians. On Fourth and Cemetery Streets, Williamsport. Monument erected by D. A. R.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Site of Fort Augusta, at Sunbury. Marked by boulder and bronze tablet, D. A. R.

Grave of Col. Hunter, at Sunbury. Marked by D. A. R.

POTTER COUNTY.

Monument to soldiers of Civil War, Coudersport.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The following places have been marked by the D. A. R. with bronze tablets:

House of David Bradford, Old LeMoyne House, House in which James G. Blaine lived while at College, Home of Dr. Absolom Baird, Site of Globe Inn, Auld House, Site of home of Alexander and Thomas Campbell and the site of first woman's seminary—all at Washington, Log College Canonsburg. Marked by tablet.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair's grave, Greensburg. Marked by monument.

The old Spring, at Hannastown, north of Greensburg. Tablet, by D. A. R.

YORK COUNTY.

Soldiers and Sailors, Civil War, Granite—metal figures, on Penn Commons, erected by the County.

Cavalry Battle, Hanover, Pa., Public Square, Granite and metal, by State appropriation, \$7,500.

Confederates at Wrightsville, 1863, on York Pike, 2 mounted cannon, erected by State appropriation.

Burning Columbia Bridge, June 1863, Metal tablet on Bridge, West
entrance.

J. E. B. Stewart Cavalry at Dover, June 1, 1863, metal tablet on private
house on Square, erected by York Cadets and contributions.

General Wayne Headquarters, metal tablet on Heiges Building, N. W.
Cor. Beaver and Market Sts., York, Pa., 1912, by the Daughters
of Revolution.

James Smith, the "Signer" residence, metal tablet on Dale Bldg.
S. George St., York, Pa.

Continental Congress, 1777-1778, at York; Metal tablet on P. A. & S.
Small Bldg., N. E. Cor. Square and Market Sts., York, Pa., erected
by the Daughters of the Revolution.

APPENDIX C.

SITES SUGGESTED TO BE MARKED.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

- Tablet commemorative of Washington's visits to Pittsburgh, on the grounds of the old Blockhouse, placed in 1908, by local chapter of the D. A. R.
- Tablet in front of Allegheny Court House commemorating Grant's defeat, placed by local D. A. R.
- Tablet on site of Fort Fayette at 9th and Penn Sts., Pittsburgh, placed by local Women's Hist. Society, 1914.
- Marker in East Liberty, Pittsburgh, at an old stump along the Forbes Road, placed by Colonial Dames Society, (local society).
- Marker at Braddock's last camp, placed by McKeesport Chapter, D. A. R.
- Tablet in Pittsburgh at the Washington School, commemorating the place where Washington crossed the Allegheny, on his return from the French Forts.
- Tablet at old Arseual, commemorating the victims of the great explosion there during the Civil War.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

- Spanish Hill, point where Stephen Brule first entered the present limits of Pennsylvania, 1615.
- Route of General Sullivan, from Wilkes Barre (Wyoming) to state line; on his expedition against the Indians, 1779.
- "Fort Sullivan," Tioga Point, now Athens.
- Colonel Hartley's expedition, and Battle on Indian Hill, 1778.
- "Ogehage," "Osealui," "Newtychauning," different names for a point at the mouth of Sugar Creek,—a noted Indian village.

BUCKS COUNTY.

- Headquarters of Hamilton and Knox, near Buckmanville.
- Headquarters of Merricks in same locality.
- Site of Camp of Washington at Thompson's Woods near Bowman's Hill where several Revolutionary soldiers are buried.
- Headquarters of General Greene, Buckingham.
- Headquarters of Lord Sterling and de Fermoy at New Hope.

Washington's Headquarters at Newtown where Hessians captured at Trenton were confined.

Site of Log College, 1742, the parent of Princeton University, in Warminster, on Old York Road.

Camp of Washington's Army at Doylestown, May 20, 1778.

Camp of General Lee's Division, preceding Washington from Valley Forge to the Jerseys, June 20, 1778, at Aquetong house of Benjamin Paxson.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Battle-field of Brandywine.

Battle-field of Paoli.

Chester Springs Hospital (used in Revolution).

Other hospital used in Revolution.

Important stations on "Underground Railroad."

Old Meeting Houses and Churches.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Site of Fort Jenkins, a prominent defense in the Revolutionary War, against the Indians.

Site of Fort Wheeler, a prominent defense in the Revolutionary War, against the Indians' raids; both forts were used by Major General Moses VanCampen.

The graves of the first white settlers murdered by the Indians, on the South side of the Susquehanna.

The first grist mill erected by John Eves at Millville, in this section of the State.

The first meeting house erected by the Quakers in 1750, at Catawissa, and in an excellent state of preservation.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Gist's Plantation, near Mt. Braddock, where Christopher Gist made the first actual settlement west of the mountains, in 1753.

Stewart's Crossings, near Connellsville, where Braddock's army crossed the Youghiogheny river, and where two encampments were made.

Site of the home of Col. William Crawford, the Revolutionary soldier who was burned at the stake by the Indians at Sandusky, house stood at Stewart's Crossings.

Course of Braddock's Road through the county.

Washington's Mill at Perryopolis.

The tract of land owned by Washington, at Washington's Springs.

Site of Redstone Old Fort, and Fort Burd, at Brownsville.

Sites of a number of Blockhouses in various parts of the county.

Home of Albert Gallatin, near New Geneva. Gallatin was not only famous as a statesman and diplomat, but was also one of the famous ethnologists in the United States. His contributions to American Ethnology were most valuable.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

House of Baron William Henry Stiegel, Manheim.

Site of Stiegel's Glass Works, Manheim.

Site along Susquehanna River where John Smith met the Lancaster County Indians.

Pequea Church where Whetfield preached.

Beehm M. E. Chapel.

Columbia Bridge, 1863, burned to prevent the Confederate Army crossing the Susquehanna.

LEBANON COUNTY.

The Old Jewish Cemetery at Schaefferstown, containing grave of first settlers of Lebanon County. This settlement took place between 1705 and 1720, at which time the cemetery originated. The Cemetery wall around it was built in 1732.

Site of Hebron Moravian Church (erected 1750), close to Lebanon, a landmark of the French and Indian War, also a prominent prison of the Revolution.

Fort Swatara (1756), close to Swatara Gap, a prominent provincial defense during the French and Indian War.

Tower Hill, Schaefferstown, commemorative of Baron Stiegel, and first public water works, in operation since 1753 as the first water works in America.

The Zeller Refuge for settlers during the French and Indian War,—a typical structure with a living spring within the walls, in good preservation, near Newmanstown, built in 1745.

The Home and Mill of John Caspar Stoeber (1740), the great pioneer minister, traveler, and organizer of Lutheran Congregations in Lancaster, York, Berks and Philadelphia Counties, and in Maryland, of the Hill Church, Lebanon County (1731), still standing, and in good preservation; also head of the Lebanon Land Company.

The home of Rev. Conrad Templeman (1743), on the hill near Rexmont, South Lebanon Township, the organizer and Pastor of the Reformed Congregations in Lebanon County.

Site of the old Grubb Church (1748) and cemetery on Jacob Brubaker's farm in South Lebanon Township.

Meadow Bank, the home of George Steitz, founder of Lebanon (1745).

Moravian Cemetery in Bethel Township (1757), three miles Northwest

- of Fredericksburg, where many victims of the French and Indian war lie buried.
- Site and cemetery of Salem Lutheran Church (1762), given by the founders of Lebanon.
- Site of Tabor Reformed Church and Cemetery (1762), given by the founders of Lebanon.
- Residence of Isaac Meyer (1768), founder of Myerstown, in good preservation and in practically original condition.
- Lei Homestead (1769). The Tulpehocken Creek rises under this house. George Washington staid here over night, and the room he occupied is fitted with relics.
- The old charcoal furnace and cannon foundry at Cornwall (1742), used during the Revolutionary War to furnish government supplies, and still standing in fine condition.
- The old tunnel of the Union Canal (cir. 1796), the first long tunnel of its kind, reputed to be the first tunnel in the United States, the canal in which General Washington was interested as the connecting gateway between the Susquehanna River and Lake Erie on the one side and the Schuylkill River and the Atlantic Ocean on the other.
- The residence of Governor Schulze at Myerstown (1805), the residence of Governor Schultze in Market Square, Lebanon (1823); both buildings in a fine state of preservation.
- The old Ulrich Refuge during the French and Indian War in South Cornwall Township, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Annville, 1751 (North).
- The old Raiguel home (cir. 1760).
- The old Light Refuge during the French and Indian War in North Lebanon on the banks of the Union Canal (1742).
- The Heilman Paper Mill (1793), the first paper mill in Lebanon County, much of the output of which was used in the State Departments at Harrisburg, and in printing books.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

- Concealment of Liberty Bell in Revolution, bronze tablet, erected on Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, in 1902, approximate cost \$300.00, Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution.
- Saving of Liberty Bell in Sept., 1777, by John Jacob Miekley, bronze tablet on boulder in front of Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, erected in 1908, approximate cost \$1,000.00, State Appropriation.
- Massacre by Indians in 1763 in Whitehall Township, granite marker, erected 1913, approximate cost \$48.00, Lehigh County Historical Society.
- Site of Fort Everett, frontier fort, 1756.

Site of station at Kern Mill, Slatington, 1756.

Fort Deshler, built 1760. (Built as a residence, where soldiers were stationed in 1763 and called a fort.)

Home of Judge Peter Rhoads, Revolutionary Patriot, Allentown, oldest house in city.

Trout Hall, built in 1770, by James Allen, son of the founder of the city, Judge William Allen.

House built by George Taylor, Signer of Declaration of Independence, in 1768, at Catasaqua.

Site of Moravian Indian village, Nain.

Site of Revolutionary wagon brigade, 1777-1778.

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, died in hospitals, West Bethlehem and Geisinger Farm, Salisbury township.

Sites of Revolutionary hospitals, Allentown.

Buildings of first Homeopathic Medical Academy in the world, Allentown, 1835.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Fort Brady, at Muncy.

Fort Meninger. Near Allenwood, Union County.

Site of Ostonwakin, Indian village, at mouth of Loyalsock.

Sheshequin Trail, Fourth Street, Williamsport.

French Margaret's, Indian Village, at mouth of Lycoming Creek.

Fort Freeland, at mouth of Warriors Run.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Powder Magazine at Fort Augusta, at Sunbury.

Site of Indian Village of Shamokin, Sunbury.

Grave of Shikellamy, Sunbury.

Indian trail to Harrisburg, Wyoming Valley, etc.

Home of Dr. Joseph Priestley, Northumberland.

POTTER COUNTY.

Tablet to David Zeisberger. First white man to travel down the headwaters of the Allegheny River, in 1767.

Site of Ole Bull's Castle and Colony, at Oleona.

Site of the Austin disaster.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Battle of Bushy Run, near Harrison City.

Old Hannastown, North of Greensburg—where first Court of the English speaking race was held west of the mountains.

Miller's Station, near Greensburg. Where Indians massacred a number of people.

Site of Fort Ligonier, at Ligonier.

Home of General St. Clair, near Ligonier.

Course of the Forbes Road, from Bedford to Ft. Duquesne.

A number of frontier blockhouses, in various parts of the county.

YORK COUNTY.

"Solitude Tract," 2,500 acres, First Survey of Maryland encroaching Indian lands south of mouth of Conestoga Creek in Lower Chanceford Township, York County, Pa.

Governor Keith's "Newberry Tract"; first survey West of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania.

True site of "Thomas Cressaps Fort" in Lower Windsor, York Co., Pa. (Not on site popularly mistaken) in Lower Windsor, York Co., Pa.

Rendezvous of Wayne Troops, Yorktown Campaign, on Penn Common York, Pa., 1781.

Early's Division of Ewell's Corps at York, June 28, 1863.

David McKinley Homestead, ancestor of President McKinley, 1743 Chanceford Township, York Co., Pa.

Hessian Prison.

Home of Colonel Thomas Hartley.

Building in which was developed the Conway Cabal.

House lots of Balzer Spangler and Ulrich Whissler, the first lots selected in York, 1741.

Mary Ann Furnace, owned by George Ross, the Signer, where the first stoves were cast west of the Susquehanna River, 1763.

APPENDIX B¹/₂.

HISTORIC SITES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO MARK THEM.

A LIST FURNISHED BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA.

Penna. Soldiers in Battle of Gettysburg (Gettysburg), Arch surmounted by Dome erected Sept. 27, 1910, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

General Winfield S. Hancock (Phila.), Equestrian statue on Smith Memorial, erected Nov. 30, 1910.

Soldiers in Civil War, from Lawrenceville, Presb. Church (Pittsburgh), tablet, May 29, 1910.

Heidelberg Civil War (Saegersville), Memorial, May 29, 1910, erected.

General Philip H. Sheridan (Scranton), monument, erected July 4, 1910, by the Sheridan Monument Association.

John Nixon (Philadelphia), Tablet, erected March 9, 1910, by Frederick Hemsley.

Jacob Kimmerling (Lebanon), Granite Boulder, erected Oct. 8, 1911.

John Kramer (Pleasant Hall), Granite Shaft, erected May 27, 1911.

Confederate Soldiers and Sailors who died as Prisoners of War, at Chester or Philadelphia (Germantown), monument, Oct. 12, 1911, erected by the United States.

First Regiment (Gray Reserves) (Philadelphia), Statue, erected April 19, 1911, by the Union League.

Company K, 16th Pa. Cavalry, Bronze tablet, erected July 20, 1911, by Capt. Edmund Dunn (Washington).

John Bannister Gibson (Carlisle), Bust erected Nov. 24, 1911, by Thomas P. Roberts.

Chief Justice John Marshall (Phila.), Bronze Tablet, erected Nov. 25, 1911.

Visit of Marquis de Lafayette to Frankford, 1824 (Frankford), Bronze tablet, Oct. 26, 1912, by People of Frankford.

Jolly Post Inn, Bronze tablet, Oct. 26, 1912, by People of Frankford.

Fort Horn Memorial (McElhattan), Monument, erected December 31, 1912, by Henry W. Shoemaker.

Com. Stephen Decatur (Phila.), Bronze Tablet, October 25, 1912, Stephen Decatur Chapter Daughters War of 1812.

Burial of Revolutionary soldiers wounded at Battle of Germantown

- and died at Pennypacker's Mills (Schwenksville), markers, erected Dec., 1912, by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker.
- Founders of Shippensburg: Edward Shippen, B. Franklin, Robert H. Morris, Col. James Burd (Shippensburg), Marble tablet, erected Nov. 29, 1912.
- Washington and Braddock, Great Crossings (Somerfield), Bronze tablet, June 19, 1912, "Great Crossings" Chapter, D. A. R.
- Grable's Blockhouse (S. Brownsville), Tablet, Oct. 11, 1912, Fort Necessity Centennial Celebration, Committee of 1904.
- John Abbott and Isaac Williams, Wilkes-barre, monument, erected Nov. 30, 1905, Descendants.
- Battle of Hanover, Hanover, monument, erected Sept. 28, 1905, State of Pennsylvania.
- William McKinley, Reading, statue, erected June 7, 1905.
- Grave of John Morton, Chester, monument repaired and put in order, Penna. Society S. A. R.
- Elizabeth Morgan, Easton, Indian Corn mill or Mortar, erected Oct. 19, 1906, Northampton Co. Hist. and Gen. Society.
- Soldiers in French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, Paxton, bronze gate and tablet, erected Oct. 8, 1906, Harrisburg Chapter, D. A. R.
- Battle of Germantown, Phila., monument, erected May 16, 1906, State of Pennsylvania.
- Old Court House, York, tablet, erected Nov. 27, 1906, Yorktown Chapter, D. A. R.
- Soldiers from Centre County in Revolution, 1812, Mexican, Civil and Spanish American Wars and Andrew G. Curtin, Bellefonte, monument and statue of Gov. Curtin, erected June 8, 1906, State of Penna., Centre County and Friends.
- Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Gettysburg, monument, erected May 13, 1906, Survivors of 114th, Pa. Volunteers.
- Soldiers and Sailors of Mifflin Co., Lewistown, monument, June 21, 1906, Mifflin Co., and subscription.
- Soldiers of Nazareth, Nazareth, Cannon, erected Sept. 29, 1906, Borough.
- Gen. Edward R. Biles, Phila., monument, erected May 12, 1906, Survivors of 99th Reg't Vet. Vol.
- Soldiers from Port Carbon in Civil War, Port Carbon, monument, erected July 4, 1906, Soldiers' monument Association of Port Carbon.
- Soldiers of Civil War, Sewickley, 4 cannon, erected May 30, 1906.
- Heinrich Frey (Frederick), Granite Tablet. Aug. 1, 1910. Descendants.
- Ludwig Lindemuth (Maytown), Tablet. July 31, 1910. St. John's Lutheran Church.

- Soldiers of Middle Spring in Revolution, War of 1812 and Mexican War (Middle Spring), Monument. Sept. 17, 1910. Commonwealth of Pa.
- Declaration of Independence (Phila.), Tablet. July 4, 1910. Soc. of Desets. of Signers of D. of I.
- Benjamin and Deborah Franklin (Phila.), Bronze tablets. Oct. 29, 1910. C. H. K. Curtis.
- Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg (Phila.), Statue. Oct. 6, 1910. German Society of Pa.
- George Washington (Phila.), Bronze replica of marble statue. July 4, 1910. School children of Phila.
- First Settlers in Lancaster Co. (W. Lampeter), Tablet and boulder. Sept. 8, 1910. Lancaster County Historical Society.
- Very Rev. William Corby (Gettysburg), Monument. Oct. 29, 1910.
- Soldiers of Civil War (Weatherly), Monument. Nov. 3, 1906. Subscription.
- Benjamin Franklin (Phila.), Brass tablet. April 17, 1906. Class of 1906, U. of Pa., (Coll.).
- Dr. John Morgan (Phila.), Tablet. June, 1906. Class of 1906, U. of Pa. (Med.).
- Robert Morris (Phila.), Brass tablet. May 8, 1906. Evening class, Wharton School, U. of Pa.
- Weehquetank Mission (Gilbert), Memorial. May 31, 1907. Moravian Historical Society.
- Conrad Weiser (Reading), Tablet. Oct. 30, 1907. School children of Berks Co.
- Fort McClure (Bloomsburg), Marker. April 10, 1907. Fort McClure Chapter, D. A. R.
- Sullivan's Bridge (Fatland Ford), Monument. Oct. 7, 1907. Historical Society of Montgomery Co.
- Commodore John Barry (Phila.), Statue. March 16, 1907. Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.
- Benjamin Franklin (Phila.), Two bronze plaques. Feb. 15, 1907. John H. Harjes.
- Members of Cont. Congress who were U. of Pa. men (Phila.), Tablet. May, 1907. University of Pa.
- James Wilson (Phila.), Bronze tablet. May 8, 1907. James Wilson Law Club.
- High Water Mark of British Invasion in Pa. (Phoenixville), Monument. Sept. 21, 1907. Pa. So. Sons of the Revolution.
- Matthew and Eleanor Brown (White Deer), Monument. Oct. 31, 1907. Susan Brown Alexander.
- Western terminus of old Northern Boundary of Pa. (Springfield Township), Monument. April 23, 1907. Commonwealth of Pa.

- Soldiers of Civil War parolled at Dover (Dover), Tablet. Nov. 23, 1907. Citizens of Dover.
- Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. S. Greene (Gettysburg), Statue. Sept. 27, 1907. State of New York.
- 88th Regiment Pa. Vols. (Phila.), Tablet. Oct. 5, 1907.
- James Buchanan (Foltz), Monument. Oct. 8, 1907. Beq. of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston.
- John Frederick and Elizabeth B. Hillegas (Pennsburg), Memorial. Dec. 21, 1907.
- John Jacob Mickley and Jacob Leaser (Allentown), Bronze tablet. Nov. 19, 1908. Commonwealth of Pa.
- Benjamin Franklin (Phila.), Bust. May 15, 1908. John J. Boyle.
- Benjamin Franklin (Phila.), Tablet. Oct. 10, 1908. Franklin Chapter Acacia Fraternity.
- Comte de Rochambeau (Phila.), Tablet. Oct. 5, 1908. Pa. Soc. Order of F. & P. of America.
- George Washington (Phila.), Marble statue re-dedicated. Feb. 29, 1908. School children of Phila.
- George Washington's visits to Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh), Tablet. Sept. 28, 1908. D. A. R.
- George Washington. Where he first crossed the Allegheny River, Dec. 1753 (Pittsburgh), Tablet. Nov. 25, 1908. Pa. Soc. Colonial Dames of America.
- "Star-Gazer's" Stone, erected by Mason and Dixon (West Chester), Tablet, July 14, 1908. Chester County Historical Society.
- William McKinley (Phila.), Bronze statue. June 6, 1908. McKinley Memorial Association.
- First Supreme Court of the United States (Phila.), Tablet. Oct. 5, 1908. Daughters of the Revolution.
- Congress Hall (Phila.), Tablet. Oct. 5, 1908. D. A. R.
- Bucktail Regiment (Driftwood), Monument. April 27, 1908. State of Pa.
- Soldiers of the Revolution buried in St. James's Cemetery (Ebensburg), Monument. June 6, 1908. Valley Forge Chapter, D. A. R.
- Snyder County Soldiers (Selinsgrove), Memorial. Sept. 10, 1908. G. A. R. Posts of Snyder County.
- Provost William Smith (Phila.), Tablet. Oct. 10, 1908. Franklin Chapter, Acacia Fraternity.
- Francis Daniel Pastorius (Germantown), Tablet. June 9, 1909. Site and Relic Society.
- Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Delaware (Phila.), Two tablets. Feb. 6, 1909. Pa. Soc. Colonial Wars.
- "Indian Hannah" (Embreeville), Memorial. Sept. 11, 1909. Chester Co. Historical Soc.

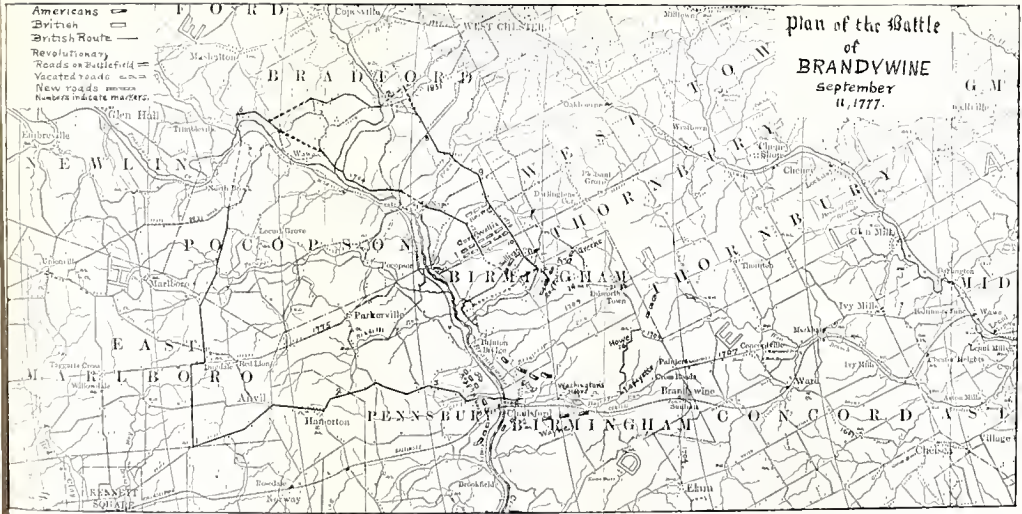
- Soldiers and Sailors of War of 1812-15 (Pittsburgh), Fountain. May 29, 1909. Dolly Madison Chapter U. S. D. of 1812.
- Soldiers of Montour County (Danville), Monument. May 31, 1909.
- Soldiers of the Regular Army (Gettysburg), Monument. May 31, 1909. Congress of the U. S.
- Samuel Kress (Slatington), Monument. May 31, 1909. Samuel H. Kress.
- Soldiers killed in Civil War (Phila.), Monument. May 8, 1909. Courtlandt Saunders Post No. 21, G. A. R.
- "Wissahickon Hermits" (Germantown), Tablet. Sept. 29, 1909. Site and Relic Society.
- Dr. Nathaniel Bedford (Pittsburgh), Tablet. June 2, 1909. Pittsburgh Chapter D. A. R.
- Abraham Lincoln, 100th anniversary of birth (Pittsburgh), Tablet. Feb. 12, 1909.
- Washington's Headquarters, Battle of Brandywine (Chadd's Ford), Tablet. Sept. 10, 1910. Del. Col. Historical Society.
- Lafayette's Headquarters, Battle of Brandywine. (Chadd's Ford), Tablet. Sept. 10, 1910. Del. Co. Historical Society.
- Com. John Barry (Phila.), Tablet. June 14, 1913. Wexford '98 Assoc.
- Abel Jones (Smithfield), Marker. Oct. 8, 1913. Jerry Jones Post.
- Maj.-Gen. Edward Braddock (Uniontown), Monument. Oct. 15, 1913.
- Battleship "Maine" (Bridesburg), Bronze tablet. Nov. 27, 1913. Bridesburg Marine Corps.
- Capt. Charles V. Gridley (Erie), Monument. Sept. 11, 1913.
- Maj.-Gen. William Wells and 1st. Vt. Cavalry (Gettysburg), Monument. July 3, 1913. State of Vermont.
- Gen. John Sedgwick (Gettysburg), Equestrian monument. June 19, 1913. State of Connecticut.
- Gen. Peter Lyle (Phila.), Tablet. April 28, 1913. Old Guard.
- Abraham Lincoln (Gettysburg), Bronze portrait. June 1913. Mrs. A. P. Burehfield.
- Allegheny Arsenal (Pittsburgh), Bronze tablet. Sept. 24, 1913.
- Battleship "Maine" (Scranton), Naval shell. May 30, 1913.
- Gen. David B. Birney (Phila.), Tablet. May 10, 1913. Logan Improvement Assoc.
- Joseph Johns (Johnstown), Monument. June 16, 1913. Jos. Schantz Memorial Committee.
- Soldiers and Sailors in Civil War from Delaware County, Chester, monument, erected May 9, 1903, Delaware County.
- John Burns, Gettysburg, monument, erected July 1, 1903.
- General James T. Agnew and Lieutenant Colonel John Bird, Branchtown, Phila., monument, erected Oct. 4, 1903, Government of Great Britain.

- Thomas Lloyd, Philadelphia, memorial, erected Aug. 22, 1903, National Shorthand Reporters Association.
- Abraham Lincoln raising flag over Ind. Hall, Feb. 22, 1861, Phila., bronze plate in pavement, erected Feb. 21, 1903, Post 2, Dep't of Penna. G. A. R.
- Associated Regiment of Foot, Phila., tablet, January 1, 1903, Society of Colonial Wars of Penna.
- German Veterans of Franco-Prussian War, Hillside, monument, erected May 30, 1903, Phila. League Veterans and Soldiers, German Army.
- Stephen Girard, Phila., tablet, erected October 23, 1903, Director of City Trusts.
- Regiments recruited and services rendered by Union League, Phila., bronze panel, erected February 12, 1903, Union League.
- Robert Morris, Phila., dormitory, U. of P. Mrs. Charles C. Harrison.
- Col. James Anderson, Allegheny, memorial, erected June 15, 1904, Andrew Carnegie.
- Spanish War Veterans, Companies B and D 4th Reg't Allentown, memorial, erected Nov. 16, 1904, Liberty Bell Chapter, D A. R.
- Robert Morris, Morrisville, bust, erected May 24, 1904, H. C. Mueller.
- John Wister, Phila., Statue, erected March. 14, 1904, Jones Wister.
- Col. A. L. Hawkins, Pittsburgh, statue, erected June 10, 1904.
- Samuel J. Stewart, Pittsburgh, monument, erected May 30, 1904.
- William McKinley, Scranton, bronze bust, erected June 24, 1904.
- Regiments recruited during the Civil War on Wayne Field, West Chester, metal tablet, erected Oct. 22, 1904, Gen. Geo. A. McCauley, Post No. 31, G. A. R.
- Col. Zebulon Butler, Wilkes-barre, tablet, erected July 25, 1904.
- Soldiers, Birdsboro, monument, erected July 4, 1905, G. A. R.
- Soldiers in French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, War of 1812 and Mexican War, Middle Spring, monument with statue of Lieutenant William Maclay, erected June 1, 1905, State of Pennsylvania.
- Thomas Paine, Philadelphia, bust, Sept. 11, 1905, Paine Bust Memorial Fund.
- Gen. John Neville, Woodville, tablet, erected Nov. 2, 1912, Descendants.
- 6th Pa. Cavalry Lancers, Phila., window, erected May 19, 1912.
- Soldiers and Sailors in the Civil War from Snyder County, Selinsgrove, tablets, erected Sept. 28, 1912.
- Students of U. of P.:—Jas. M. Mason, Gen. P. Muhlenberg, Tench Tilghman, Caesar A. Rodney, Thomas Reed, 5 brass tablets, erected Oct. 16, 1912.
- First Chestnut St. Theatre, Phila., tablet, erected Sept. 20, 1912, City Hist. Society.
- Camp Pottsgrove, Fagleysville, marker, erected May 31, 1913, Montgomery County Historical Society.

- Major-General Arthur St. Clair, Greensburg, monument, erected Aug. 15, 1913, Members of Masonic Frat.
- Site of Indian Village, Susquehanna River, McElhattan, monument, erected May 30, 1913, Henry W. Shoemaker.
- Lafayette's visit, 1824, bronze tablet, erected in 1912, Frankford, Philadelphia.
- Jolly Post Inn, bronze tablet, erected in 1912, Frankford, Philadelphia.
- First settlers memorial, marble and bronze, erected in 1912, Germantown, Philadelphia.
- Memorial Fort Horn, monument erected in 1912, by H. W. Shoemaker.
- Commodore Stephen Decatur, bronze tablet, erected in 1912, by the Stephen Decatur Chapter Daughters War of 1812.
- Penn Treaty Tree, monument of marble, Kensington, Philadelphia, by the Penn Treaty Tree Society.
- William Penn, bronze statue, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.
- Revolutionary Army hospital at Bethlehem, Pa., bronze tablet, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.
- Washington and his army at Valley Forge, Granite arch, erected in 1913-14, approximate cost of \$100,000, by the Congress of the United States.
- Major General Anthony Wayne, bronze equestrian statue, erected in 1908, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- Markers locating brigade regimental camps, Valley Forge, Granite with bronze tablets, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- Valley Forge Site of N. J. Brig. Camp, Marble monument with bronze figure of soldier, erected in 1913, approximate cost of \$5,000. State of New Jersey.
- Memorial Massachusetts troops, Valley Forge, granite, erected in 1912-13, at an approximate cost of \$8,000. State of Massachusetts.
- Memorial for Camp Delaware Regiment at Valley Forge, granite, erected in 1914, at an approximate cost of \$500. State of Delaware.
- Memorial to Students killed in Civil War, Nazareth, Pa., monument, 1876, at an approximate cost of \$5,000. Alumni of Nazareth Hall.
- Whitefield House, Nazareth, Pa., Bronze tablet, Moravian Historical Society.
- Wyalusing, Pa., Memorial, Granite, Indian Mission, erected by the Moravian Historical Society.
- Wichquetank, Pa., granite, Indian Mission, Moravian Historical Society.
- Two bronze tablets, City Hall, Phila., Colonial Wars of Penna.
- White Marsh, Granite and bronze, Penna. Society Sons of the Revolution.
- Queen Lane Camp, Granite and bronze, Penna. Society Sons Revolution.
- Gen. Wayne, near Centreville, Pa., Granite and Bronze, Pennsylvania Sons Revolution.
- Guelph Mill, granite and bronze, Penna. Soc. Sons Revolution.

Americans 
 British 
 British Route —
 Revolutionary Roads on Battlefield =
 Vacated roads ---
 New roads ---
 Numbers indicate markers.

Plan of the Battle
 of
BRANDYWINE
 September
 11, 1777.



SECOND REPORT

of

The Pennsylvania Historical
Commission

Created by Authority of the General Assembly
and Appointed by the Governor.

1918

THE COMMISSION AND TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Chairman, Chester.

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary, Coudersport.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.

HAMPTON L. CARSON, Philadelphia.

A. E. SISSON, Erie.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, Curator, Harrisburg.

TRUSTEES EX-OFFICIO.

HON. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, Governor of Pennsylvania.

HON. A. W. POWELL, Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

HON. ROBERT K. YOUNG, Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

REPORT.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith the Second Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, *Chairman*;

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, *Secretary*.

By direction of the Commission.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the General Assembly:

The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, appointed pursuant to the Act of Assembly, approved July 25, 1913 (No. 777), entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation for its work," respectfully reports:

The Act of Legislature under which we were appointed, and defining our duties, is as follows:

AN ACT

Providing for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation for its work.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That within sixty days after the passage of this act the Governor shall appoint five citizens of this Commonwealth who shall constitute the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, which commission shall be a body corporate under its title aforesaid, and shall be charged with the duty of marking and preserving the antiquities and historical landmarks of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 2. Two of the members of said commission shall be appointed for two years, and three members for four years, and each thereafter shall be appointed for a term of four years. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged upon the business of the commission.

SECTION 3. The commission shall organize immediately after its appointment, by the election of one of its members as chairman, another as secretary, and another as treasurer; and it may adopt such rules of organization and procedure as it may deem necessary, and determine the terms and duties of its officers and employees. The com-

mission may, when necessity demands it, appoint a clerk, who shall be a stenographer, at a salary not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, and a curator at a salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum.

SECTION 4. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission may, upon its own initiative or upon the petition of municipalities or historical societies, mark by proper monuments, tablets, or markers, places or buildings, within this Commonwealth, where historical events have transpired, and may arrange for the care and maintenance of such markers or monuments. It may also undertake, within the means at its command, the preservation or restoration of ancient or historical public buildings, military works, or monuments connected with the history of Pennsylvania; and to this end it may contract with cities, boroughs, and townships, for and on behalf of the Commonwealth, or with historical societies or other associations, with proper bond or security, for the maintenance of such buildings, works, and monuments as a consideration for assistance in their erection, restoration, preservation, or marking by said commission.

SECTION 5. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission may receive, for and on behalf of the Commonwealth, gifts or bequests of relics or other articles of historical interest, which shall be deposited by it in the State Museum; and the said commission may accept for the Commonwealth gifts and bequests of money or securities for the endowment of its work, in accordance with the instructions of the donors; and it shall, in conjunction with the Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, who shall together with the members of the said commission constitute a body of trustees for the care of such funds, invest the same in the bonds of this Commonwealth or of any political division thereof, the interest and income from which may be used by said commission for its purposes under this act, or applied to such uses in line therewith as may be specified by the respective donors of any of said funds.

SECTION 6. A suitable room in the Capitol or in the State Library Building shall be provided for the said commission by the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, in which the office of the commission shall be kept.

SECTION 7. The sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred thirteen; and this and all subsequent appropriations shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the

Auditor General, upon the presentation by the commission of proper vouchers signed by its chairman and attested by its secretary.

APPROVED—The 25th day of July, A. D. 1913, in the sum of \$10,000. I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient State revenue.

JOHN K. TENER.

Although this act was approved July 25, 1913, no appointments were made under it until November 26, 1913, when Governor John K. Tener appointed and commissioned the following persons, to serve until the end of the next session of the Senate, without designating the term of the respective appointees:

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Chester.
HAMPTON L. CARSON, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Coudersport.
W. U. HENSEL, Lancaster.

Organization.

All the members of the Commission met at the house of the Union League, in Philadelphia, on March 21, 1914, and elected the following officers:

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Chairman.
GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

The Commission elected Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian, Curator of the Commission. It agreed for the present not to elect a permanent clerk, but to employ and fairly compensate such clerical and typographic help as might be required from time to time. With this assistance furnished, Mr. Montgomery, Curator-elect, volunteered to give his services without salary. His advice, suggestion, knowledge of the bibliography of the State and general helpfulness have been of great value to the Commission, and of inestimable service to its work.

These appointments were confirmed by the Senate on February 9, 1915.

On May 17, 1915, the Governor, Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh, appointed the Hon. A. E. Sisson, of Erie, to succeed Hon. W. U. Hensel, who died February 27, 1915.

The General Assembly of 1915 passed an appropriation act, which was approved by the Governor as follows:

"For the payment of the expenses of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, in carrying out its work as provided by the Act of July twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, two years, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), together with the unexpended balance remaining in the State Treasury from the appropriation to said Pennsylvania Historical Commission for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

"This item is approved in the sum of \$12,500. I withhold my approval from the remainder of the said item."

(Appropriations Acts of the Session of 1915, page 113.)

On the 22nd of June, 1917, the following amendment was made to the Act of July 25, 1913:

No. 216.

AN ACT

To amend an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation for its work," by enlarging its powers and duties and providing for publishing its report, etc.

Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That section two of an act, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation for its work," approved the twenty-fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred thirteen, which reads as follows:

Section 2, act of July 25, 1913 (P. L. 1265), cited for amendment.

"SECTION 2. Two of the members of said commission shall be appointed for two years, and three members for four years, and each thereafter shall be appointed for a term of four years. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged upon the business of the Commission," be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Terms of members.

SECTION 2. Two of the members of said Commission shall be appointed for two years, and three members for four year, and each thereafter shall be appointed for a term of four years. They shall receive

no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged upon the business of the Commission: *Provided, however, That the secretary of said Commission may be paid a salary, to be fixed by the Commission, in an amount not to exceed the sum of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum.*

Proviso.

And that section four of said act, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 4. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission may, upon its own initiative or upon the petitions of municipalities or historical societies, mark by proper monuments, tablets, or markers, places or buildings, within this Commonwealth, where historical events have transpired, and may arrange for the care and maintenance of such markers or monuments. It may also undertake, within the means at its command, the preservation or restoration of ancient or historic public buildings, military works, or monuments connected with the history of Pennsylvania; and to this end it may contract with cities, boroughs, and townships, for and on behalf of the Commonwealth, or with historical societies or other associations, with proper bond or security, for the maintenance of such buildings, works, and monuments as a consideration for assistance in their erection, restoration, preservation, or marking by said Commission," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4, act of July 25, 1913 (P. L. 1265), cited for amendment.

SECTION 4. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission may, upon its own initiative or upon petition of municipalities or historical societies, mark by proper monuments, tablets, or markers, places or buildings, within this Commonwealth, where historical events have transpired, and may arrange for the care and maintenance of such markers or monuments. It may also undertake, within the means at its command, the preservation or restoration of ancient or historic public buildings, military works, or monuments connected with the history of Pennsylvania; and to this end it may contract with cities, boroughs, and townships, for and on behalf of the Commonwealth, or with historical societies or other associations, with proper bond or security, for the maintenance of such buildings, works, and monuments as a consideration for assistance in their erection, restoration, preservation, or marking by said Commission; *and it may also publish or republish*

Monuments, tablets, etc.

Preservation and restoration.

Publications.

Investigations.

Maintenance of
buildings, monu-
ments, etc.

other matters of historical or archæological interest, and may arrange for the compiling, editing, printing, and distribution, of such publications. The Commission may also, upon its own initiative, or in coöperation with reputable persons, societies, or organizations, conduct investigations or historical or archæological matters relative to Pennsylvania, and report the same for public information. The Commission may also assume the care and maintenance of historic buildings, monuments, objects or antiquities committed to its custody.

APPROVED—The 22d day of June, A. D. 1917.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 216.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In the Appropriation Acts of 1917, the following was approved by the Governor:

“SECTION 9. For the payment of the expenses of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission in carrying out its work, as provided by the Act of July twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, as amended, two years, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), together with the unexpended balance remaining in the treasury from the appropriation to the said Pennsylvania Historical Commission for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-, first, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.”

(Appropriation Acts, Session of 1917, page 91.)

On the 12th day of June, 1919, Governor Brumbaugh reappointed all of the present members of the Commission, until the end of the next session of the Senate, the commissions dating from November 26, 1917.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

Since the last report, the Commission has held meetings at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Chester, Selinsgrove, Donegal, Connellsville, Pittsburgh, and Scranton. Seven meetings were held at Philadelphia, five at Harrisburg, and two at Pittsburgh. At the time of the meetings in these places, the historic sites in each of these neighborhoods were visited by the Commission.

At the time of the meeting at Chester, May 27, 1915, the members of the Commission, together with a number of the members of the Historical Societies of Delaware and Chester Counties, visited the historic sites at Tinicum Island, Chester, and the various points connected with the Battle of Brandywine. Many of the sites visited by the Commission at this time have been suitably marked by bronze tablets. Grants have been made for the marking of other sites which were visited.

At the time of the meeting at Philadelphia, July 7, 1915, the members of the Commission, with a number of guests, visited the site of the Battle of Germantown, Camp Hill, Edge Hill, the Mansion of Governor Keith, and other historic spots in that section. Arrangements are now under way for the marking of a number of these places.

At the meeting at Selinsgrove, October 15, 1915, the members of the Commission took part in the dedication of the markers placed at Sunbury and Penns Creek. Both of these services were attended by a great number of people.

At the meeting in Pittsburgh, March 18, 1916, the members of the Commission were the guests of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania at a banquet in honor of the Centennial of the Founding of the City of Pittsburgh. Among the many guests present were: Governor Brumbaugh, United States Senators Penrose and Oliver, and the mayor of Pittsburgh, Hon. Joseph G. Armstrong. Hon. Hampton L. Carson, a member of the Commission, delivered an address upon "The Dramatic Historical Position of Pennsylvania. W. H. Stevenson, president of the Historical Society and a member of the Commission, acted as toastmaster.

At the time of the meeting at Scranton, May 26, 1916, the members of the Commission and a number of the members of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, and of the Wyoming Valley Historical Society, visited the various historic sites in the Wyoming Valley, under the leadership of J. N. Davis, of Scranton, and Oscar J. Harvey and Christopher Wren, of Wilkes-Barre.

At the meeting at Harrisburg, July 22, 1916, the members of the Commission and the members of the Susquehanna Archæological Expedition met at a conference concerning the work of the expedition. Hon. Warren K. Moorehead, director of the expedition, and Mr. Alanson B. Skinner, of the Museum of American Indians, George Heye Foundation, of New York City, were present and gave

talks concerning the great field which is afforded by Pennsylvania for archæological and historical research.

At the meetnig at Donegal Church, Lancaster County, on June 21, 1917, the members of the Commission took part in the celebration of the Donegal Society. A very large audience was present at these exercises.

At the time of the meeting at Connellsville, October 19, 1917, the members of the Commission made addresses at the dedication of the monument erected in honor of Col. William Crawford.

At the time of the meeting in Pittsburgh, June 22, 1918, the members of the Commission attended the exercises connected with the dedication of the tablets at Legionville, marking the site of Logstown, and the Camp of the Army of General Anthony Wayne.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE DEATH OF THE HON. W. U. HENSEL.

At a meeting of the Commission held at the State Capitol, Harrisburg, on April 27, 1915, Hon. Hampton L. Carson was appointed to prepare a minute concerning the death of the Hon. W. U. Hensel, an original member of this Commission. At the meeting of the Commission, May 27, 1915, the following minute presented by Mr. Carson was adopted:

"In reverential memory of the abilities, public services and stainless character of their late associate, William Uhler Hensel, the members of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, have thought it proper to enter upon their minutes the following testimonial:

"Born December 4, 1851, at Quarryville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; a graduate, in 1870, of Franklin and Marshall College; admitted to the bar, January 23, 1873; an editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer* from 1874 to 1886; Attorney General of the Commonwealth from 1891 to 1895; at all times active in national, state and municipal affairs, and an original member of this Commission until his death at Savannah, Georgia, on the 27th of February, 1915, his career as a lawyer, an editor, a publicist, an historian, and a citizen, was one of unusual distinction and usefulness.

"His primary devotion was to the law, not simply to its successful practice, but to its just and enlightened administration, with but few rivals in eloquence as an advocate, and but few equals as a safe and

sagacious counsellor. Strenuous and overwhelming in attack, he was cool and self-restrained in conducting a defense.

"His zeal never outstripped his judgment, and his legal learning, however heavily drawn upon, never ran dry. The undisputed leader of the bar in his own and adjoining counties, his fame was state-wide and his labors in aiding the highest and the lowest courts in interpreting the Constitution and the statutes, as well as in expounding the principles of the common law have enriched our jurisprudence.

"As an editor and as a frequent contributor to the public journals, his writings marked by keen penetration, vigor of expression, and abundant and varied knowledge of men and affairs, attracted state and national attention, and brought him fame.

"As a publicist, he stood high in the influential councils of his party, and his views were respected even by his opponents. As he ripened in judgment and advanced in years, his patriotism lost partisanship, and he was frequently and freely consulted as to men and measures by the leaders of all parties with entire confidence in his integrity and discretion, a trust which he never abused. He scorned sham and artifice, and corruption shrank scorched from his presence.

"As a citizen, he set an extraordinary example, inspiring to witness, almost impossible to emulate. With the loftiest standard of public rectitude, he never lost the practicable and the attainable in the pursuit of the ideal; his feet were always upon the solid earth, while his quick eye discerned the distant mountain tops. His conservatism moderated his restlessness, but in the execution of his tasks he was swift, determined and indefatigable. In every field in which he wrought he was energy incarnate. He was a leader of men and a molder of thought, a man of strenuous action as well as a cautious formulator of plans.

"As a man, he was estimable. The beauty of his private life, his devotion to his daughter, the warmth of his hospitality, the magnetism of his manner, the strength of his friendship, his unfailing good humor, the inexhaustible variety and depth of his information, his kindliness, his heartiness, his robustness and his tirelessness, were the wonder and the despair of all who knew him.

"As a member of this Commission, he entered with zeal and intelligence upon the consideration of its policy, and gave his last hours of diminished strength unstintingly to the shaping and review

of our first report. A well-informed historian, wielding the pen of a ready writer, he displayed a liberal and inspiring sympathy with the claims of all parts of the Commonwealth, and by his comprehensive and exact knowledge of what had been done and could be done in his own county, he skillfully illustrated the character and scope of what might be done in time in the State at large.

“Endeared to us by the graces and virtues of a noble manhood, we mourn his loss as our friend and fellow-laborer.”

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of this testimonial be sent to the daughter of Mr. Hensel.

MARKERS ERECTED.

Since the publication of the first report of the Commission thirty-five historical markers have been erected by the Commission in co-operation with various organizations. The official bronze tablet of the Commission has been placed upon all of these monuments. The tablet is in the form of a keystone, two and one-half feet by two feet in size, surmounted with the Arms of Pennsylvania. The stones upon which these tablets have been placed are in most instances large boulders of native stone, weighing from four to eight tons. The local organizations having charge of the placing of these monuments have had charge of the raising of funds locally and of the services of dedication. Too much cannot be said of the valuable assistance rendered by these various organizations. In several instances the local committees have raised several times as much money as that granted by the Commission.

The plan of the Commission, from the very outset of its work, has been to arouse the interest of the people in the section in which the monument was to be placed by having them take part in the work from the time of the application for the monument until its final dedication. This plan has been carried out in almost every instance. In many places the pupils in the public schools have been asked to write essays concerning the history of the region in which the monument was placed, as well as of the particular event, or person, for which the monument was erected. In many of the services of dedication the pupils of the public schools have taken part. In every instance the exercises have been given much attention by the local newspapers. The educational value of these activities

of the local committees cannot be overestimated. Attention was called, in the first report, to the lack of knowledge of local history on the part of the people living at the very site of historic events. In several of the places in which the Commission has erected markers, citizens have stated that they did not know they were living near such a place as that which was marked. It can be said with certainty that the people living at the places where markers have been placed know more about the history of their own community than they did before the marker was suggested.

The following tablets have been erected since the publication of the first report of the Commission :

Brandywine Battlefield, sixteen tablets, dedicated September 11, 1915.

Harris' Ferry, at Harrisburg, dedicated September 24, 1915.

Shikellamy, at Sunbury, dedicated October 15, 1915.

Penns Creek Massacre, near Selinsgrove, dedicated October 15, 1915.

John Harris Ambush, near Selinsgrove, dedicated October 15, 1915.

Fort Loudon, at Fort Loudon, dedicated October 20, 1915.

Capoose, at Scranton, dedicated May 26, 1916.

Fort Granville, near Lewistown, dedicated May 30, 1916.

Fort McDowell, at Markes, Franklin County, dedicated October 5, 1916.

David Zeisberger, at Coudersport, dedicated October 13, 1916.

Fort Hunter, near Harrisburg, dedicated November 9, 1916.

General John Armstrong, at Kittanning, dedicated May 11, 1917.

General Hugh Mercer, at Mercer, dedicated May 19, 1917.

General Richard Butler, at Butler, dedicated May 30, 1917.

Fort Antes, at Jersey Shore, dedicated June 8, 1917.

Col. William Crawford, at Connellsville, dedicated October 19, 1917.

Governor Snyder Mansion, at Selinsgrove, dedicated May 14, 1918.

Logstown, at Legionville, dedicated June 22, 1918.

Wayne's Camp, at Legionville, dedicated June 22, 1918.

First White Settlement, Lancaster County, (not yet dedicated).

In addition to the above tablets, appropriations have been made for the placing of markers at Fort Ligonier, Hannastown, Fort LeBoeuf, and at various places in Bucks, Berks and Delaware Counties. Plans are also being made for the marking of the site of the Battle of Bushy Run, in Westmoreland County, and for the improvement of the Penn monument at Cherry Tree, Indiana County.

Services of Dedication of the
Markers Placed
at Brandywine Battlefield



GEORGE WASHINGTON

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES
on the occasion of the
MARKING
of the
BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE
by the
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
and the
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTIES
Saturday, September 11, 1915, 2 P. M.

PROGRAM.

1. Introduction, ...GEO. MORRIS PHILIPS, LL.D.,
President, Chester County Historical Society.
2. Address of Welcome, ...HON. WILLIAM B. BROOMALL,
President, Delaware County Historical Society.
3. Invocation, ...REV. PHILIP H. MOWRY, D.D.,
Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Chester.
4. Address, ...HON. WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Chairman, Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
5. Music, ...CHESTER QUARTET.
6. Poem—The Prayer for Peace (on the Eve of Battle), ...
.....PROF. JOHN RUSSELL HAYES, Librarian, Swarthmore College.
7. Address—The Story of the Battle of Brandywine, PROF. SMITH BURNHAM.
8. Address—The Plowshare Has Succeeded the Sword, ...
.....HON. ISAAC JOHNSON.
9. Address—Some Revolutionary Women, ...MISS LYDIA E. BAKER,
Registrar, Delaware, Chapter, D. A. R.
10. Address, ...HON. JEAN JUSSEURAND,
French Ambassador to the United States.
11. Address, ...LIEUT. COL. THE HON. MURROUGH O'BRIEN,
Military Attaché of the British Embassy.
12. Address—National Preparedness, ...GEN. TASKER H. BLISS, U. S. A.
13. Music, ...CHESTER QUARTET.

The exercises were held in a tent on the grounds of the Birmingham Friends' Meeting House, in the presence of an audience of several thousand persons. The tablets marking the various points of interest on the battlefield were visited previous to the services of dedication.

The addresses were all of great interest. Abstracts from these addresses follow :

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By the HON. WILLIAM B. BROOMALL, President, Delaware County Historical Society.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Dr. Phillips has not arrived as yet, but he will be here no doubt before the proceedings are closed. He took the special errand of bringing one of the speakers, but there has been some accident; so we will proceed.

You have gathered together on this beautiful afternoon in September, among the picturesque hills and valleys of Brandywine, at the invitation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and of the Historical Societies of Chester and Delaware Counties, upon the occasion of the marking of the Brandywine Battlefield, and upon the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of that battle. You are here to join with us in a proper recognition of the preparation and installation of these historical markers through the kind efforts of Senator William C. Sproul, whom, for his many good works of this kind, we are accustomed to designate by the familiar name of "Our Will." The Historical Commission has been moved to provide the necessary funds for the markers and has invited the local historical societies to join with them in their proper installation and dedication.

We meet upon an anniversary of this historical battle. It will have to be great and magnanimous in order to celebrate their defeat, and probably it cannot be done at all unless so sufficiently removed in time as to be viewed with equanimity. But Brandywine was not altogether a defeat; in at least two aspects, it was a success. It was a fight in line with the Fabian policy of General Washington to obstruct, delay, harass and annoy the enemy without subjecting his troops to capture; and again, it was closely associated with the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. The British plan of the campaign of 1777 was to sever the confederacy by an invasion from Canada under General Burgoyne by way of Lake Champlain and St. Leger

by way of the Mohawk Valley, to be met by a force proceeding up the Hudson from New York under Sir William Howe. The last, instead of performing his part of this tripartite arrangement, allowed himself to be beguiled into a move on Philadelphia, the capital of the Colonies, by way of the Chesapeake. Hence, when Burgoyne's retreat was cut off by the Green Mountain boys, and St. Leger's force was defeated, Howe's attention was being occupied by Washington at Philadelphia, instead of moving up the Hudson. The surrender of Burgoyne was inevitable. But I must refrain from trenching upon topics upon which others will engage your attention. We welcome our distinguished guests to this large and appreciative audience, and we welcome the audience to the interesting ceremonies which are to follow. The proceedings will open with an invocation from Dr. Philip H. Mowry, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chester :

INVOCATION.

By the REV. PHILLIP H. MOWRY, D.D.

Almighty God, and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, we greet Thee as the fountain of all life and all goodness. To Thee we owe our being, our well being, as citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We gather to celebrate the patriotic deeds of our fathers who on this field contended for the priceless boon of civil and religious liberty. It is a day of grateful remembrance, notwithstanding the apparent rout. It is a day long by us and our children to be remembered. We are glad that we belong to a race that for five hundred years has been in the front ranks of the ceaseless war for human rights. We thank Thee for those who here gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of national independence, aiding thus in the planting of the tree under whose shelter millions of freemen now live and prosper. Oh, Lord, we beseech Thee, make us worthy sons of such a parentage. Let not the high ideals by which our ancestors were inspired be obscured by the lust of wealth or the prostitution of political privilege to personal aggrandizement. Suffer not the hearts of the people to be enslaved by the things that perish with the using of them. Guard us with Thy strength that we may do justly, love kindness and walk humbly with our God. Have mercy, we beseech Thee, upon the warring nations of the world. Bring speedily a just and lasting peace to all the earth. May the healing power of Thy love bring for desola-

tion, prosperity; for sorrow and suffering, joy; for hatred, friendship and coöperation in the things that make for the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind. Bless the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we beseech Thee, founded by the apostle of peace. Bless our Governor and all that are in authority amongst us, that they may be men fearing God, hating covetousness, and walking in the ways of righteousness and truth. Help us, we pray Thee, continually to put our trust in Thee, and so may we be still more confidently and in a higher sense in the future than in the past, the Keystone State, binding the continent into fellowship amid the fruits of a progressive civilization. Our country we commend to Thee, the Father of Mercies and God of All Grace.

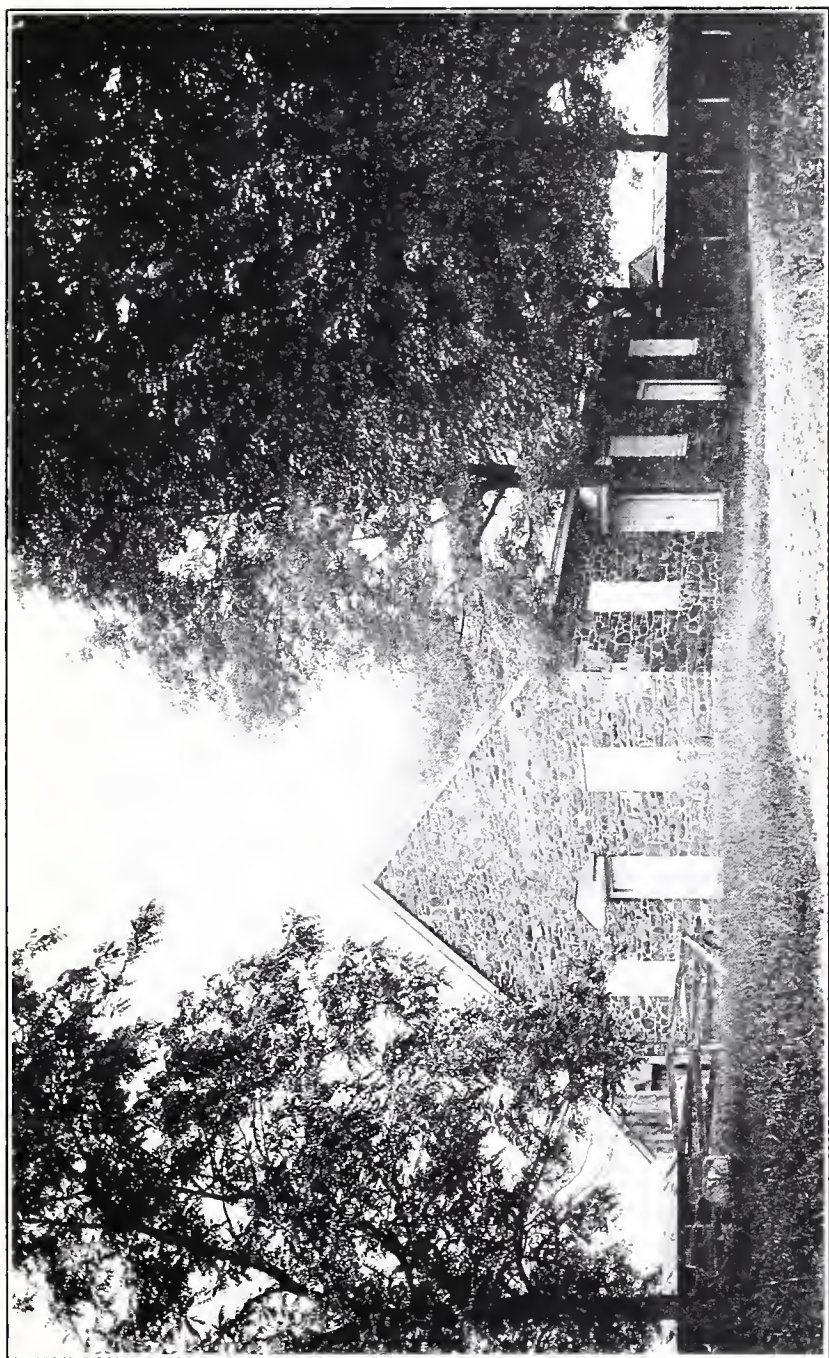
Bless Thy servant, the President of the United States. May the spirit of wisdom and devotion, of insight and of courage that dwelt in Washington and Lincoln, qualify him for leadership in this trying hour. So may Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Glory be unto the Father and the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF MR. GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS, LL.D.,

PRESIDENT, CHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is most gratifying to every one of use who is interested in keeping alive the memory of the great men and the great deeds of the past, and especially to the members of the Delaware and Chester County Historical Societies, to see this great company gather in this historic spot to join in the dedication of the appropriate markers, which have been provided through the generosity and patriotism of this Commission, the State Historical Commission, and erected at their suggestion by these two societies, to commemorate the Battle of Brandywine. It is with great pleasure that I formally introduce to you the Hon. William B. Broomall, the president of the Delaware County Historical Society, who has fitly been chosen to preside on this occasion. (Applause.)

HON. WILLIAM B. BROOMALL: We take the liberty of changing this program somewhat so as to give more time and opportunity



BIRMINGHAM FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE.

to the speakers in the latter part of it. At this point we will have the quartet sing the Marseillaise.

(The quartet sang the Marseillaise.)

JUDGE BROOMALL: We will now have the pleasure of introducing the Honorable Jean J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY, JEAN J. JUSSERAND,

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Young nations civilized from their birth are very lucky. One of their advantages is that they are able to remember with certitude and to mark the places associated with the early events of their life and which are to be an inspiration for future generations. In France and in the old countries of Europe we have many sacred souvenirs, which are only souvenirs. They go back so many centuries that they are marked in history and not on the ground. With you such spots are marked in your history and also on the ground, and the Delaware County and Chester County Historical Societies have done excellent work in this region, and will continue. Some years ago they marked the spot where Lafayette was wounded,—Lafayette, with whom, in many minds and justly, is identified the early friendship, that has continued, of France for the United States.

The Battle of Brandywine has in the career of Lafayette a very great importance. It was indeed that battle that marked the fact that in this French bosom there was an American heart, that he had truly come heart and soul to fight for you and for that ideal that has continued to be yours, human liberty. It is often said that, between Washington and himself, it was a case of love at first sight. It is not quite true: it was love at second sight, for there is a letter of Washington, not knowing who Lafayette was and whether he would not be one more incumbrance, asking Congress to enlighten him and stating that what to do with the Marquis he knew no more than the child yet unborn. But Lafayette was equal to the occasion. When he was received by Congress he did not ask that his commission as a general be held good, and he said, "All I ask is to serve at my own expense as a private, as a volunteer." (Applause.) To Washington he said, "Do not do anything on account of my commission. Put me to the test, and if you find that I hold to the test, then do what you please. If not, let me stay

with no one under me.” The test was the Battle of Brandywine, and after the battle Washington wrote to Congress that he knew now who that young man was, and that his pluck, his energy, his courage, his coolness, made him deserve his commission. Congress acted accordingly. It was on account of the Battle of Brandywine that Lafayette became an actual commander of Americans, and with such good effect that it was he who, with his Americans, hedged in Cornwallis, and it was he who, with his Americans, took one of the two redoubts, after which Cornwallis surrendered.

The striking thing in that long war of many years is that, to the extent at least human frailty allows, it was a chivalrous war when the leaders and the men cared to fight as gentlemen, and when nations aspired to reach nothing but their right, and wanted to reach it in such a way that, when war was over, peace was possible, and not only peace but friendship too. (Applause.)

Lafayette, before he came to America, had gone to London to visit his uncle the Marquis de Noailles, who as Ambassador of France was very popular in England and greatly beloved. Lafayette, then twenty years of age, knew his own purpose and firm intention to come to America—as he said, his heart had already enlisted—and although everybody was against him, the king, his family, his friends, he felt that nothing could change his mind and that he would come here and fight for American independence. When he was in London he was asked to go to Portsmouth and see the ships that were building to fight the Americans. I don’t know whether in our super-civilized days, in this Twentieth Century, many soldiers would do what Lafayette did. He refused because, while no one else did, *he* knew that he wanted to help the “Insurgents,” and he thought it would have been taking undue advantage of the friendship of the English for his father-in-law. So he came here less wise for what he might have learnt, but he came with a pure conscience to serve your cause. (Applause.)

The spirit of Lafayette also imbued the French troops and their commanders. The English, our present so highly valued friends and allies, knew it perfectly. When Cornwallis surrendered, the evening of the surrender he dined with Rochambeau, the commander of the French forces, and Rochambeau asked him if he wanted anything. Cornwallis said frankly, “I need money; I have nothing”; and it was the commander of the French troops who offered to the commander of the English troops the money that he needed.

When Cornwallis returned home he wrote a report to his government in which he said that he lacked words to express his gratitude for the way in which he had been treated by the enemy, and that he wanted his fellow-officers of the British army to remember it, so that if ever the fortune of war placed in their hands officers of their army, they treated them as he had been treated. Such were the ways at that time. (Applause.)

It has often been said,—and I saw it the other day in one or two papers—that the reason why France came to help you was because of her hatred of England. Those who write thus forget that the moment we did it was not a period of Anglophobia, but a period of Anglomania in France. The thing that was foremost in our minds was liberty. That big movement which carried you to success had been begun by French philosophers, who had taken their cue from English philosophers. Only six years separated the end of your revolution from the beginning of ours. Only four years separated your Constitution from ours. Among the government, among the statesmen, of course the feeling was keen against England owing to the treaty of 1763, which had deprived us of Canada. But what decided our coming, what decided our help, was the pressure of public opinion, of the whole nation, was the love of liberty that was growing in the bosom of every Frenchman; all those people, either officers or soldiers, came because they could fight for liberty and not because they came to fight against Englishmen in particular. (Applause.) The thing was so striking and so obvious that the campaign was a kind of crusade, and the difficulty was not to find people to come, but to prevent the overflow of people who wanted to be accepted and for whom there was no room on the fleet. Some of these who had been refused tried to overtake the fleet when it was at sea; among them two young troopers who were destined to become famous, were denied admittance but succeeded later in reaching those shores—the Berthier brothers, one of whom was to be chief of staff of Napoleon throughout his greatest campaigns and to die a marshal of France, and Prince of Wagram; his first battles were in America.

There were moments when the king and the court and statesmen had misgivings, because under the circumstances the risks were terrific, for the reason that while you fought on this continent, for us to fight England was to fight all around the world. We had to fight in India, the West Indies, on every sea. But the nation never

wavered and never allowed the government to change its mind. It was not mustered against the English, but for liberty, and it wanted your liberty, the first for which it could fight. (Applause.)

All those young men, brother officers of Lafayette, knowing that it was an extraordinary occasion, kept diaries. Many of those diaries are yet unprinted. I have read a number. A very curious thing, which confirms what I say, is that in those diaries the English are scarcely named. The thing for which they cared was not to humble or to vanquish the English, but to protect liberty in the world, and to sow it in the soil of those who were ready to die for it.

One more thing. When you asked for help, you did not ask for the help of France in particular. You sent messages to all the governments of the world, and you said, Look where we are. We fight for a good cause, we fight for Independence, for an ideal which ought to be dear to every human heart, whatever be the nationality. It so happened that only France consented, and France made a treaty with you: and since France had consented alone, she might have cause to be put in that treaty anything she pleased, but the thing she pleased to put in it was that whatever might happen, whatever might be the greatness of the victory in the end, she would accept nothing, not even Canada which from the first up to so recent a date had been French. If Canada was taken, France would not accept it, but would be content with securing what she fought for, which was not recompense for herself, but only and simply American independence. (Applause.)

But one can also fancy that if success happens, if war is won, then there may be a change, and that the disinterested nation, who was disinterested at the start, seeing the greatness of the cost, and the effort of the enemy crushed, may change her mind and after all ask for something. I am glad to say that my ancestors and yours held to their word, and not only was France perfectly satisfied, was not dismayed at the thought of the losses and at nothing coming her way, but was delighted, and there were *te deums* and songs of praise all over France because liberty had been secured on your distant shores and our help had been given in consideration of nothing but that result. And more than that, a very characteristic thing was one of the pastoral letters issued to the clergy of France prescribing *te deums* of thanks for American independence, namely, that the letter of the Bishop of Nancy, who declared to his

flock that they must sing a te deum and offer thanks to God not only because we had been victorious, but because that victory had been possible without the spilling of much of the enemy's blood. Noble words which read strangely in these our days.

Accredited now for over twelve years in this country, I have visited many places, amongst which is the town where your independence was sealed, Yorktown. Of course, the action of the Chester County Historical Society does not reach into Virginia, but I think that if the influence of that society could be exerted in Virginia, and if the Virginia people, or the American people at large, could be interested in such a project something might be done of real importance, and in agreement with the aims of all patriotic associations. That is that those redoubts, of which remains are still to be seen; those trenches which have drunk the purest American blood in your War of Independence, in your Civil War, be preserved forever and made a public park. (Applause.) The example you have given in Pennsylvania has been admirable, not only in this part of the country but in Valley Forge, which has been transformed into a national park, so that the descendants of your descendants may come there and breathe that love of liberty which was fought for and suffered for by your ancestors. I hope your example may be followed and that thanks to the good will and exertions of all good Americans that most sacred spot in the United States will be spared further change and destruction.

You are a neutral country. You cannot, I suppose, expect me to pretend that I am a neutral. I am not a neutral. I represent a nation upon whom war has been declared, and who is defending the soil where Lafayette and many other great men were born, the very ideas for which they fought. To-day is not only the anniversary of the Battle of the Brandywine. It is also the anniversary of the victory of the Marne, which saved Paris (Applause) and saved France—and saved, I firmly trust, ideals which we have in common with you. (Applause.) If I allude to this, it is simply to have an occasion to say that in your neutrality we have admired the beauty of your humane feelings. The help you have provided for our suffering refugees and wounded has been admirable. The American ambulances are popular all along the line, and when the Americans come our wounded smile (Applause); those wounded who fight and bleed under the tricolor flag, blue, white and red, devised by

that same man who was himself wounded here close by—devised by Lafayette during our own revolution.

I want to say that our gratitude to you for those noble feelings, for that help which your obligations as neutrals allow you to give, has endeared you to my nation more than anything that went before, and if in the midst of such sorrows, the death of our dear ones, the destruction of the monuments most sacred to us, if in the midst of such great calamities one thing stands as a consolation, it is the friendship, the humanity which you have shown to your hard-tried co-republicans of France. And so I hope that one of the results of this war will be the confirmation of the work begun years ago on this very spot by Lafayette,—the increase and solidifying of that Franco-American friendship, which is meant to grow and last forever. (Prolonged applause.)

JUDGE BROOMALL: I desire to present to you Lieutenant Colonel, the Honorable Murrough O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, who desires me to say that the British Ambassador sends his greetings and regrets that he is not able to be here.

The Chester Quartet then sang "God Save the King."

JUDGE BROOMALL: To this audience the next speaker requires no introduction. I, therefore, commend to your attention the Honorable William C. Sproul.

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
CHAIRMAN, PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

MR. CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, MEMBERS OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY AND CHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND FRIENDS: It is needless to say that I am very much gratified that so many people have come out here on this broiling day to some other attraction than a Billy Sunday meeting, a base ball game or a circus. This is all a justification to me for what I have said to my fellow-members who are here of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission regarding the attitude of the people of Chester County and Delaware County towards good things. These two old counties, when they get together, can do many things. I am often sorry that they ever separated. What a great old county this would have been had it still remained united, with West Chester probably as the

capital, Chester as the metropolis, and possibly Media on the map as the place where politics are cooked up. I really think that the politics of the whole county would have been somewhat more reliable had the counties remained united, especially since the Delaware County end has somewhat the larger population now. Perhaps we might have been given a somewhat better reputation for erudition and culture than we have, but you all would have profited in the Chester County end with the substantiability of your politics.

This dedication here, the celebration of Brandywine, is the realization of thoughts and ambitions which many of us in this neighborhood have had for a great many years. It marks really the first big effort of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, and I violate no confidence in saying that after the Commission was created and we were appointed its members, one of the very first official letters that we got was from Dr. Philips, who hoped that something might now be done for Brandywine. The matter dragged along a bit and then he got Judge Broomall interested a bit and then he got Judge Johnson. That was getting pretty close to home and then we acted. I am very glad we did, and I am glad that my fellow-members are here to see the justification for it all.

There are a few things I want to say about this Historical Commission. In drawing the bill for the creation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, its purpose was defined by stating that it "shall be charged with the duty of marking and preserving the antiquities and historical landmarks of Pennsylvania."

Much has already been done by local effort, through the State and county historical societies and by the honorable organizations of men and women which have their foundation in our country's history, to mark particular places of historic interest in Pennsylvania, but there has not been, up to this time, any centralized authority from the Commonwealth itself in this direction. Much of importance remains to be done and done before it is too late, for every year that passes in these hurly-burly times makes more difficult the accurate location of places and the preservation of facts connected with our early colonial and national existence. And then the population of the State is changing so rapidly—so many elements of different races, not connected with the settlement or creation of the Commonwealth, are coming here, that the duty of education and the necessity of explanation of our institutions and events leading to their foundation and growth are yearly becoming more marked.

These new people, most of them, are anxious to learn and eager for light upon these subjects, and may I say that the principal duty in the direction of their teaching and encouragement will devolve upon the old stock of Pennsylvanians, the type represented so largely in this audience to-day.

Old Pennsylvania, empire that she is, leader not only in wealth and material importance, but foremost among all her sister states in the real service of her people to the nation and to themselves, has always been great in her relation to the events which have forged and maintained the mighty union of the American people. Pennsylvania has been a marked factor in every great movement in American progress, and has been a bulwark of strength for liberty and a mainstay for the Government in every crisis. Within a radius of twenty-five miles from the spot where we stand to-day are to be found a dozen points of paramount importance in American history. Over to the eastward, at Tinicum, was established, in 1643, the first white man's government in this Commonwealth; in ancient Chester, now a bustling industrial metropolis, in 1682 William Penn established his government, enacted the "Great Law" and started on "the Holy Experiment"; here at Brandywine, at Germantown, and at Edge Hill, important Revolutionary battles were fought, and at Valley Forge, over beyond the northern hills, was spent that sore season which tried out the valor of the patriot army and the soul of Washington. In our City of Philadelphia, the National Government was established, independence declared, the Constitution adopted and many other things done, any one of which would have made a locality famous. Other sections of the State have likewise played their parts in the creation of the nation and its upbuilding and development, and the entire Commonwealth is rich in history of the Indian times and colonial and national periods.

But we in Pennsylvania haven't awakened, as a people, to these facts and to the place we hold in the history of America. There are many of us who have stood in reverential awe in Westminster or at Versailles, who have never appreciated Independence Hall, and others who have trod the famous fields of Hastings or Waterloo who have never visited Brandywine or Gettysburg. Many more have gazed with patriotic emotion upon the scenes at Lexington and Concord and never have given a thought to the hallowed hills of Valley Forge. Our national history has been largely told by New England writers and reflected in historical poems of Massachusetts

origin. As the secretary of our Commission aptly puts it, "History, like charity, should begin at home," and it is "time that Pennsylvania history should be studied from a nearer viewpoint than the hills of New England."

It is to awaken this sentiment and to preserve our history, and to make it local and real and educational to our people, that the Pennsylvania Historical Commission has its being. The members of the Commission feel that its work is a most important one, not only sentimentally but concretely and materially, and we are thankful for the interest and coöperation of the historical societies of the counties and of the people. As we stand here to-day in this peaceful spot where only a century and a third ago—a short period when measured in the standards of history—our patriot forefathers made the supreme sacrifice for that liberty we now enjoy, may we not be thankful that this field and no field of battle where Americans have fought, has been disgraced by that brutishness and barbarism toward the innocent and the defenseless that is characterizing a later and boasted civilization beyond the seas. No page in our national history is sullied with organized murder, rapine and piracy. The markers which we are to erect will commemorate gallantry and self-sacrifice, not lust for power and blood.

Whatever be the outcome of the titanic struggle in Europe,—and the whole thing almost shakes one's faith in the progress of mankind and makes one wonder whether the wheels of advancement have not turned permanently backward—whether the result of it all shall be a clearing of the air, a destruction of militarism and tyranny forever and a turning of a worn and outraged world to real culture, or whether it shall result in a new saturnalia of war and destruction, a breaking down of authority and a world-wide orgy of hatred,—we here in America must be prepared for the eventuality. Our own path has been a difficult one in this awful time and it is likely to become more difficult. It is so much easier to be critical than correct. It requires a fine courage, too, to hold one's temper in the midst of great provocation. The American people have proved their balance, their unity and their right to a great nationality in the past trying year. Republican that I am, I must express my approbation and appreciation of the course so far indicated by the President of the United States and my pride and gratification with the attitude of our people as a whole in this great crisis. And, Quaker that I am, I expect to stand just as loyally with

this administration or any national administration in whatever plans it may have to keep this nation out of war, if that can be done, and to prepare it for a successful war whenever that dire alternative may become necessary for the preservation of our national integrity and the perpetuation of the rights and the institutions for which those who struggled here gave that last full measure of devotion. This, I take it, is the lesson of this occasion and the sentiment of Pennsylvania. In conclusion let me say, as possibly representing the State and its Historical Commission on this occasion, that I greet with great pleasure and pride the distinguished representative of our ancient ally, and also the representative of the mother empire beyond the seas. (Prolonged applause.)

The Chester Quartet then sang "The Flag of Our Country."

JUDGE BROOMALL: Prof. John Russell Hayes, librarian of Swarthmore College, will now read a poem, "The Prayer for Peace on the Eve of the Battle of Brandywine."

THE PRAYER FOR PEACE.

(On the Eve of the Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 10, 1777.)

BY JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

For many a year what summers have been mine
 Among the meadows of the Brandywine!—
 Where oftentime in reverie and dream
 I wandered by that old historic stream,
 In reminiscent mood oft pondering o'er
 The legends lingering by its winding shore.
 Of all the tales that haunt these emerald hills
 The thought of one my musing fancy fills,—
 How on the eve of that great fight
 A prayer went up into the night,
 Invoking vengeance of the Lord
 On all who, taking up the sword,
 Would drive beneath the tyrant's yoke
 A free and freedom-loving folk.

God's mercy, prayed the preacher then,
 Support and shine around our men,—
 The great of soul, the high of heart,
 Who sprang from field and forge and mart

To fight for home and wife and child.
God grant to them His mercy mild
Who shall mayhap to-morrow keep
The vigils of eternal sleep,
Whose hero-blood shall stain the sod,
Whose souls shall go to meet their God!
O grant that wicked warfare cease,
And bless our land at last with endless peace!

There is no glory in this simple prayer,
No cannon's thunder and no trumpet's blare;
Yet shall the spirit of that prayer prevail,
And war remembered be but as a tale,—
In those far years toward which, though sorely tried,
Mankind still marches on, with God for guide.

JUDGE BROOMALL then introduced Professor Smith Burnham.

THE STORY OF THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

BY PROF. SMITH BURNHAM.

It falls to my lot in the exercises of this afternoon to tell again the more than thrice-told tale of what happened upon these Brandywine hills one hundred and thirty-eight years ago to-day.

The military history of the Revolutionary War, like the history of every other war, was determined, in large measure, by two factors, namely, the purposes of the contending parties, and the geographic and economic conditions of the country upon whose soil the war was waged. The purpose of the British to suppress rebellion, enforce the acts of parliament, and restore the authority of the colonial governments in the several states, made them, of necessity, the aggressive party. They must wage an offensive war. To win they must invade and conquer. The Americans, on the other hand, had only to defend themselves with success in order to achieve the independence which they early declared.

From the military standpoint, however, the real British attack in force did not begin until 1776. The war opened the previous year with two campaigns of American aggression whose purpose was to drive the last British soldier from the American continent. One of these campaigns, the siege of Boston, was a success. The other, the invasion of Canada, came to utter failure on that winter night

when its gallant leader, Richard Montgomery, perished in the assault upon Quebec.

The first real British effort to suppress rebellion in America was made in the summer of 1776, when, in pursuance of the policy to separate the colonies into geographic groups, isolate these groups and conquer them in detail, a heavy blow was struck at New York. General Howe defeated Washington on Long Island, occupied the City of New York, drove the American army northward to the highlands of the Hudson, and then leisurely proceeded to recover New Jersey. Washington retreated across the Jerseys into Pennsylvania, and then, in this darkest hour of the Revolution, turned suddenly upon the British as the year drew to a close, and in the most brilliant military movement of his whole career, defeated detachments at Trenton and Princeton, and went into camp on the hills of north Jersey in a position so strong that his presence there compelled the British to abandon their outposts and concentrate their forces near their base at New York.

Seventeen hundred and seventy-seven was the great battle year of the Revolution. The Hudson River, separating, as it does, New England from the Middle States, was the first British objective. Burgoyne, advancing from Canada by way of Lake Champlain, took Ticonderoga and slowly forced his way to the Hudson, only to hear of British failure in the Mohawk Valley at Oriskany and Fort Stanwix and of Hessian defeat at Bennington in the Green Mountains. Defeated and brought to bay at Saratoga, with the road to Canada held by the swarming New England militia, Burgoyne was forced to lay down his arms on the 17th of October.

General Howe, the British commander in New York, instead of coöperating with Burgoyne as he should have done, conceived the purpose of capturing Philadelphia, the rebel capital. His campaign for the accomplishment of this purpose led him to the field which we mark to-day.

Howe had begun his campaign for the capture of Philadelphia by an advance in New Jersey where he tried to bring on a general engagement. But Washington refused to leave the strong position he occupied, and the British leader, thinking it imprudent to attack the Americans in their chosen position and equally unwilling to advance with Washington on his flank, withdrew to Staten Island, and early in July embarked his army on its transports. After some delay the British fleet and army put to sea on the 23d of July. For

some weeks Washington was ignorant of Howe's intentions. Had the British sailed to the conquest of New England? Did they plan an approach on Philadelphia by way of the Delaware or the Chesapeake? Were they headed for Charleston or Savannah and the far south? Or was their departure only a ruse and would Howe presently return and ascend the Hudson? During many anxious days of perplexing uncertainty Washington sought the answer to these questions.

As soon as the British fleet sailed from New York, Washington marched his army to Coryell's Ferry, now New Hope, on the Delaware River. When, on July 30th, the fleet was reported off the capes of the Delaware, he continued to Philadelphia and went into camp beside the Schuylkill near Germantown. The fleet was soon lost sight of, and Washington retraced his steps and halted in Bucks County some twenty miles north of Philadelphia. For a time everything was in suspense. At last, concluding that Howe had sailed for the far south, Washington decided to return to the Hudson to oppose Burgoyne or to attack New York as circumstances might determine. Just as he was about to begin this movement a messenger came in hot haste with the following dispatch from President Hancock of the Continental Congress:

"This moment an express arrived from Maryland, with an account of near two hundred sail of General Howe's fleet being at anchor in the Chesapeake Bay."

The days of hesitation were over. General Howe's plan was apparent. Landing at the head of Elk River he meant to advance upon Philadelphia from the southwest. Washington acted promptly. On the 24th of August he led his troops through the crowded streets of Philadelphia in order, as he wrote to the President of Congress on the previous day, that it might have some influence on the minds of the disaffected there. The American army marched rapidly through Chester and Wilmington and halted south of the latter place. A picked corps of riflemen under Maxwell was thrown to the front to locate the enemy.

The British army had disembarked on the 25th of August, near "The Head of Elk," now Elkton, Maryland. Howe's advance was slow because of the necessity of collecting horses to replace the hundreds that had died on the voyage. He moved in two columns, one on each side of the Elk River, and by the 3d of September had united his army at Aitkin's tavern. During the next five days

Maxwell's riflemen skirmished repeatedly with the British vanguard.

In the meantime Washington had taken post behind Red Clay Creek, his left extending in the direction of Newport. The British now made a demonstration upon Washington's right with the evident purpose of crowding him upon the Delaware River and cutting off his communication with Philadelphia. Perceiving this movement, Washington marched with his army at half past two o'clock on the morning of the 9th of September, and at ten o'clock the same morning occupied a new position, selected by his most trusted lieutenant, General Greene, upon the east bank of the Brandywine, just behind Chadd's Ford, upon the Chester and Philadelphia road.

Washington established his headquarters at Chadd's Ford at the house of Benjamin Ring, on the road about three-fourths of a mile east of the ford. Lafayette, who had recently joined the American army, was quartered in a little house a short distance further east, belonging to Gideon Gilpin. Both of these houses are still standing and have been approximately marked by the Delaware County Historical Society. Maxwell's light infantry was thrown out on the west bank of the Brandywine along the approaches to the ford. The ground on the east bank commanding the ford was occupied by the troops of Anthony Wayne with Proctor's artillery. General Armstrong, with the Pennsylvania militia, was posted on the extreme left below the ford. To General Sullivan, commanding the right wing of the army which was composed of his own division and the troops of Stephen and Stirling, was committed the defense of Brinton's Ford, now Brinton's Bridge, and Jones' Ford, now Painter's Bridge. He was also to guard Wistar's Ford, now Lenape, and Buffington's Ford, now Shaw's Bridge, and stationed small detachments at these places. General Greene's division was held in reserve in the rear of Wayne's position. Thus posted, the American army, consisting of about 11,000 effective men, awaited the British attack.

The British army, about 16,000 strong, was organized in two divisions commanded by Generals Knyphausen and Cornwallis. During the afternoon of the same day that Washington took position at Chadd's Ford, Knyphausen marched to Kennett Square, seven miles in front of Chadd's Ford. Here Cornwallis joined him on the morning of September 10th. Knyphausen was slightly advanced while Cornwallis' division was thrown to the left and rear. This was the position of General Howe's army at daybreak on the day of the battle.

General Howe's plan of attack was identical, in essentials, with the one which he adopted the preceding year at the Battle of Long Island. While one division of his army diverted Washington's attention by a feint at Chadd's Ford, the other should turn the right wing of the American army and fall upon its flank and rear. When the roar of battle proclaimed this flanking movement a success, the pretended attack at Chadd's Ford should quickly develop into a real assault. The execution of this plan made the Battle of Brandywine consist of two separate and distinct actions, the fight at Chadd's Ford and the engagement in the neighborhood of the Birmingham Meeting House.

On the morning of September 11th, Knyphausen's division advanced directly toward Chadd's Ford. As his troops neared the Old Kennett Meeting House they were fired upon by some of Maxwell's riflemen who were posted behind the wall of the burying ground. This marks the opening of the battle. Several Hessians who were killed here are buried in the cemetery beside the meeting house. There is a tradition that as Knyphausen advanced a Quakeress rushed out and implored him not to go down to the Ford. "Dear man," she exclaimed, "George Washington is on the other side of the stream, and has all the men in *this* world with him." "Never mind, madam," replied Knyphausen, "I have all the men in the *other* world with me." By taking advantage of trees, fences, and other available cover, Maxwell's men maintained a skirmish with the vanguard of Knyphausen but the pressure of greatly superior numbers steadily forced them back to the high ground near the ford and ultimately to the ford itself. Having been reinforced, Maxwell regained the heights west of the stream, and at the same time, a party led by Captains Waggoner and Porterfield crossed the Brandywine, and moving to his left, attacked a British company which was engaged in throwing up light field works. This movement and the pertinacity of Maxwell's attack compelled Knyphausen to bring two brigades and artillery to the front. A strong British column was also sent toward Brinton's Ford, outflanking Maxwell and forcing him to recross the Brandywine. Knyphausen now paraded his troops on the heights west of the stream, reconnoitred the American army, and by various movements appeared to be making disposition to attack Washington's position in his immediate front.

Meanwhile, the division of Cornwallis, accompanied by General Howe in person, which had set out from Kennett Square at day-break, was marching steadily northward on the Great Valley Road leading to the upper fords of the Brandywine. A very heavy fog which continued until a late hour on the morning of the battle helped to obscure this movement. The Western Brandywine was reached and crossed at Trimble's Ford, just below the present Northbrook. Here the column turned eastward, crossing the eastern branch of the Brandywine at Jeffries' Ford, and thence moving south on the road leading past Sconnettown and Strode's Mill, and over Osborne's Hill toward the Birmingham Meeting House. There was a short halt at Sconnettown to refresh the horses and men. General Howe's field headquarters were established on Osborne's Hill. Some of the light troops of the British probably crossed the Brandywine at Buffington's Ford and at Wistar's Ford and advanced by the road, now vacated in part, leading from the forks of the Brandywine to Dilworthtown and passing near the Birmingham Meeting House.

The success of Howe's movement to turn Washington's right depended upon the secrecy with which it was made. If detected by Washington while the two divisions of the British army were out of supporting distance of each other, they were in serious danger of being defeated in detail. The ignorance of Washington and Sullivan of the country on their right, the absence of cavalry in the American army, the inadequacy of the scouting service, and lack of an active spirit of patriotism in the people of the section through which the British march was made, all help to explain the failure to detect it at an early hour.

About ten o'clock in the morning, Colonel Theodore Bland crossed the Brandywine at Jones' Ford, now Painter's Bridge, with a few light horses and detected the movement of Cornwallis, who was then approaching Trimble's Ford. He immediately notified General Sullivan. Colonel Hazen and Lieutenant Colonel Ross soon made similar reports. The following despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Ross was forwarded by General Sullivan to the Commander-in-chief:

GREAT VALLEY ROAD, Eleven O'clock A. M.

DEAR GENERAL: A large body of the enemy, from every account, five thousand, with sixteen or eighteen field pieces, marched along this road just now. This road leads to Taylor's Ferry and Jeffries' Ferry on the Brandywine, and to the Great Valley, at the Sign of the Ship, on the Lancaster road to Philadelphia. There is also a road

from Brandywine to Chester by Dilworthtown. We are close in their rear, with about seventy men. Captain Simpson lay in ambush with seventy men and gave them three rounds within a small distance, in which two of his men were wounded; one mortally. I believe General Howe is with this party, as Joseph Galloway is here known to the inhabitants with whom he spoke, and told them that General Howe was with them. Yours,

JAMES ROSS, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

Upon receiving this information, which was substantially correct, Washington at once ordered Sullivan to cross the Brandywine and hold Cornwallis' division of the British army in check while the American troops at Chadd's Ford assaulted Knyphausen. Greene was ordered to cross above Chadd's Ford and strike Knyphausen's left flank and his skirmishers were already over the stream when Washington received the following note:

BRINTON FORD, September 11.

DEAR GENERAL: Since I sent you the message by Major Moore, I saw Major Spear of the militia, who came this morning from a tavern called Martin's, at the fork of the Brandywine. He came from thence to Welch's Tavern, and heard nothing of the enemy about the fork of the Brandywine, and is confident that they are not in that quarter; so that Colonel Hazen's information must be wrong. I have sent to that quarter to know whether there is any foundation for the report, and shall give your excellency the earliest information. I am, etc.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

In view of this uncertainty, Washington recalled Greene, suspended his orders for a general advance against Knyphausen, and sent scouts out for additional information. It was during the period of inactivity which followed these conflicting reports that 'Squire Thomas Cheyney, of Thornbury Township, rode up to Sullivan's forces with the intelligence that the main body of the British army had crossed the Brandywine and was approaching from the north. Sullivan refused to credit his report and 'Squire Cheyney demanded to be led to the Commander-in-chief. Washington was at first disposed to doubt the accuracy of his information. "If you doubt my word," said he, "put me under guard until you can ask Anthony Wayne or Persie Frazer if I am a man to be believed." Then, turning to some of the general's staff who had spoken sneeringly to him, he indignantly exclaimed, "I would have you know that I have this day's work as much at heart as e'er a *blood* of you." One cannot help thinking that if there had been more men with the spirit

of 'Squire Cheyney between Kennett Square and the forks of the Brandywine the history of the battle might have read very differently.

Washington was at last convinced of the truth of 'Squire Cheyney's information, which was almost immediately confirmed by the following dispatch from General Sullivan:

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

DEAR GENERAL: Colonel Bland has this moment sent me word that the enemy are in the rear of my right, about two miles, coming down. There are, he says, about two brigades of them. He also says he saw dust back in the country for above an hour.

I am, etc.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

As soon as Washington thus learned of the approach of the British from the north, he ordered General Sullivan to throw his whole command athwart the path of the advancing enemy and to make the proper dispositions to receive them. For this purpose Sullivan had his own division and the troops of Stirling and Stephen. The last-named divisions probably moved on a road long since abandoned, leading from the Brandywine to the immediate neighborhood of the Birmingham Friends' Meeting House, and formed on the high ground, a short distance east and southeast of the meeting house within and to the right and left of what is now the lawn surrounding the residence of Miss Biddle. Skirmishers were thrown out nearly to the line of the present Street road. Stirling then advanced his division to within a short distance of the meeting house, where he awaited the British attack. Just as that attack was imminent he endeavored to secure the highest ground in the immediate vicinity of the meeting house but found that the British would be upon him before he could form his troops to receive them. At this critical moment he quickly threw a small force behind the stone wall inclosing the grave yard, for the purpose of holding the enemy in check until he could reform his men upon the rising ground in the rear. After a stubborn fight the force at the wall rejoined the main division.

Unfortunately, Sullivan's division in marching to its new position at the left of the American right wing took too large a circuit and when formed in line with the divisions of Stirling and Stephen was separated from them by an interval of half a mile. There is some difference of opinion regarding the location of Sullivan's first position on the field of Birmingham. To my mind the evidence puts

him upon the highest ground about seven hundred yards southwest of the meeting house. It attempting to close the gap between his own division and those of Stephen and Stirling, almost at the moment of attack, Sullivan's troops were thrown into great disorder and quickly routed. The troops of Stirling and Stephen, with three regiments of Sullivan's division, stood firm and upon them the brunt of the British attack fell.

General Sullivan gives this graphic picture of the combat: "The enemy soon began to bend their principal force against the hill, and the fire was close and heavy for a long time, and soon became general. Lord Stirling and General Conway, with their aides-de-camp, were with me on the hill, and exerted themselves beyond description to keep up the troops. Five times did the enemy drive our troops from the hill, and as often was it regained, and the summit often disputed almost muzzle to muzzle. For fifty-one minutes the hill was disputed—in such a manner that General Conway, who has seen much service, says he never saw so close and severe a fire. On the right, where General Stephen was, it was long and severe, and on the left considerable. When we found the right and left oppressed by numbers and giving way on all quarters, we were obliged to abandon the hill we had so long contended for, but not until we had almost covered the ground between that and Birmingham Meeting House with the dead bodies of the enemy."

When the Americans were driven from this hotly contested hill they retreated through the woods and along the road leading toward Dilworthtown. From time to time detachments rallied and renewed the fighting. It was while engaged in an heroic effort to rally the broken troops that Lafayette was wounded. Lafayette was at headquarters when the news of Cornwallis' approach came and in his eagerness to take part in the fighting he begged Washington to allow him to go to the front. By voice and example he did much to check the retreating troops and to avert an utter rout.

As the sound of battle reached his headquarters, Washington, pausing but a moment to order Greene to the right with the reserve, rode toward it at utmost speed. Anxious to reach the field of action by the shortest possible route he impressed an elderly resident of the neighborhood, named Joseph Brown, as his guide. Brown used to tell how as they rode toward the battlefield Washington kept continually repeating to him, "Push along, old man—push along old man."

Greene's division which had been held in reserve was composed of two brigades, led by the resolute Weedon and the impetuous Muhlenberg, two of the best officers in the Continental army. With the exception of one Pennsylvania regiment, that of Colonel Walter Stewart, their men were all Virginians. These troops had nearly four miles to go, but in forty-five minutes they reached the field near Dilworthtown. Wheeling to the left for half a mile, and advancing Greene occupied a defile and higher ground near it. Here he checked the pursuing British and covered the retreat of Sullivan's troops with a skill and valor that enabled them to get safe away toward Chester. As Greene was withdrawing after the hottest fighting of the whole battle, three regiments made another determined stand in an orchard southeast of Dilworthtown. There the fighting ceased as night fell upon the field of Birmingham.

The roar of Cornwallis' cannon told Knyphausen that his time for pretending attack had ended. He now sent his infantry across Chadd's Ford in a dense succession of regiments and fell upon the Americans in his front. Wayne, with Maxwell and Proctor's artillery, made a gallant resistance, but his right was uncovered and overborne by numbers he was forced to join in the retreat toward Chester.

The American loss in the Battle of Brandywine was about one thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The British reported theirs as five hundred and seventy-nine. The British rested on the field which they had won. The Americans withdrew to Chester where, at midnight, Pickering, the adjutant general, at Washington's direction, wrote a brief report to Congress. "I wrote and gave it to the General to read," writes Pickering. "He, with perfect composure, directed me to add a consolatory hope that another day would give a more fortunate result."

The Battle of Brandywine was not a decisive battle, like Saratoga or Yorktown. It was rather one of those experiences which were inevitable and necessary in the process of transforming raw recruits, lacking equipment, discipline, and nearly every military quality except valor, into the tempered veterans who were to carry Stony Point with the bayonet and under Greene and Wayne, to recover South Carolina and Georgia from the British.

I cannot bring this brief sketch of the battle to a close without a few words about the Americans who fought here. The eleven thousand ragged farmers who tried to hold this field against the flower

of the British army were the men who made this republic possible. This is equally true of those who have been sleeping in peace upon these Brandywine hills for one hundred and thirty-eight years, and of those who went on to the dark days of Valley Forge, to the weary years of waiting and watching beside the Hudson, and to ultimate triumph at Yorktown.

Among the young men who fought here on that hot September afternoon, so long ago, were many who were to play a great part in organizing the political institutions and shaping the policy of this nation. Time permits me to mention but two of these: a boy of nineteen to and fro on yonder ridge carrying messages through the storm of battle who in future years was to give his name to the doctrine which keeps the American continent free from the touch of European politics, for James Monroe was a volunteer aid upon the staff of General Stirling. There was a tall young captain of twenty-one in the Eleventh Virginia regiment who in the not distant future was to read nationality into the Constitution of his country and live in history as John Marshall, the greatest Chief Justice that the Supreme Court of the United States has ever known.

How shall I pay fitting tribute to the great battle leaders on this field? Let me borrow for that purpose a few lines from a great poet son of Chester County, Thomas Buchanan Read:

“Oft through the opening cloud we scanned
The shouting leaders, sword in hand,
Directing the tumultuous scene;
There galloped Maxwell, gallant Bland,
The poet-warrior, while between,
Ringnig o’er all his loud command,
Dashed the intrepid Greene.

“Here Sullivan in fury trooped
There Weedon like an eagle swooped,
With Muhlenberg,—where they were grouped
The invader dearly earned his gains,—
And (where the mad should only be
The fiercest champion of the free)
The loudest trumpet-call was Wayne’s;
While in a gale of battle-glee,
With rapid sword and pistol dealing

The blows which set the foemen reeling,
Sped "Light-horse Harry Lee."

"And once or twice our eye descried,
'Mid clouds a moment blown aside,
With lifted hand that well might wield
The thunders of the storming field,
The Jove of battle wide!
And every eye new courage won
Which gazed that hour on Washington."

JUDGE BROOMALL then introduced Miss Lydia E. Baker, of Chester, registrar, Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

SOME OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WOMEN.

BY MISS LYDIA E. BAKER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: (For the time at least recognize me as a citizen).

We can never forget the brave men who suffered, fought and died to gain us our independence—each man was a hero; at the same time we must remember there were women who made their sacrifices at home and by their courage and loyalty stimulated the men to go forth to battle and do the acts of heroism which made our cause a success.

The incidents that I am about to relate are not so well known in the annals of the War of Independence as are the stories of Deborah Sampson, the maiden warrior of Massachusetts who for three years served in the Continental army before her sex was discovered, nor that of Sally St. Clair, who as a soldier in battle gave her life to save Sergeant Jasper, nor Emily Griger, who volunteered to carry a message from General Greene to General Sumpter and when captured destroyed the letter that it might not fall into the hands of Lord Rawdon; of Molly Pitcher, or Rebecca Mott, who gave into the hands of Light Horse Harry Lee the burning torches with which to destroy her home that sheltered the enemy at Fort Mott; nor that of many courageous women of the Revolution, which narratives are interwoven in the story of the struggle from which a new nation was born to the world. The incidents I shall recall are all associated with the old County of Chester, two of which are closely con-

nected with the story of Brandywine field which we are this day celebrating.

The young Marquis de Lafayette, general in the Continental services, was wounded at Brandywine when a musket ball, as he describes it, "went through and through my left foot." "The surgeon prepared his dressings, but the shot fell so thick around us that in a very little time, if we had remained we should both have been past surgery. Being mounted on my horse, I left the field and repaired to the bridge near Chester, when I halted and placed a guard to stop fugitives and soldiers and direct them to join their respective regiments—I could do no more—I was becoming faint—I was carried into a house in Chester and laid on a table, where my wound received its first dressing." That house was the "Plow and Harrow" tavern, which occupied the site of the present Cambridge Trust Company building. She, for it was a woman who dressed his wounds, was Mary Gorman, of Chester. At the time there was no resident physician in the town. The nearest practitioner was Dr. John Smith, who was located in Lower Chichester. In case of accident, the townspeople would call upon Mary Gorman, a young woman of steady nerve and considerable skill, to dress the wounds of the injured, and she it was who waited upon the young marquis in this emergency. One of the men who entered Chester that night was Jedediah Lyons, a native of New Jersey, and one of the Jersey Blues who had been with Washington in his retreat through the Jerseys, had shared his triumph at Trenton, had fought at Brandywine and whose feet were frozen during the dreary winter at Valley Forge. He it was to whom Mary Gorman was married and they built the house still standing on Fifth Street facing the post office, Chester, where they resided most of their married life; and it is still owned by a descendant.

It was five o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, September 13, 1777, when Lord Cornwallis and his staff reached Village Green and drew rein before the wide porch of the "Seven Stars." James Pennell, despite his political bias, hid his chagrin with a landlord's smile and watched with interest the unusual spectacle. Cornwallis naturally was the centre of attraction. His tall portly form, his rich scarlet coat loaded with gold lace and decorations, his white buck-skin breeches, top boots and superior horsemanship all combined to render him a figure never to be forgotten by those who saw him on that occasion. His lordship stood on the porch and watched

his soldiers as they entered the field south of Concord Road, their left resting at Mt. Hope and their right extending a short distance east of the road leading to Marcus Hook. The few Hessians who accompanied the troops were objects of the utmost curiosity to the looker-on, for they for the first time saw those men of bad repute who "wore their beards on their upper lips" at a time when all the men of the Colonies were closely shaven.

On Sunday evening, the 14th, three soldiers, who had been of a party of foragers, strayed away from the main body and crossed Chester Creek above Dutton's Mill, near Bridgewater. Here they entered the dwelling of Jonathan Martin, where they plundered the family of many articles of value, among them some personal trinkets belonging to a daughter, Mary Martin. The lass of eighteen years, fearlessly upbraided the marauders as a disorderly and cowardly set of men. One of them became so enraged at the girl's words that he struck at her with his bayonet, inflicting a slight wound on the hand with which she had attempted to ward off the blow.

That same evening the same men had gone to the home of Mr. Cox, nearly a mile away, where they committed similar acts of pillage. Among the articles stolen was a silver watch. Martha Cox was about the same age as Mary Martin. Early Monday morning she went to the Martin home, where she told what had happened at her home the previous evening. Informing no one of their intention, they went to the British headquarters at Village Green, which point Lord Howe had reached with his escort of Dragoons on his visit to Cornwallis' outposts at Cartertown. The British Commander-in-chief listened to their complaints and as it chanced the troops encamped at the Green were mustered for inspection. Howe told them if they could identify the men who had been guilty of the theft they should be punished as prescribed in his general orders. The general and the girls at his side walked in front of the line its entire length and the women pointed out the three men whom they declared were the culprits. That there should be no mistake in the identification, Howe ordered that the troops be marched by a given point, where he stood with the girls and again they pointed out the three men and a third trial resulted in their being recognized out of two or three thousand soldiers there assembled. They were put under arrest. Some of the stolen property was found in their possession and they were immediately tried

by drum-head court-martial, found guilty and sentenced to death, but only two of the three were to be hanged. The third was to act as executioner of his companions, that to be decided by drawing lots. Late that afternoon, when Howe had returned from Cartertown, the sentence of the court was carried into effect. An apple tree near the roadside was used for the gallows in full sight of the officers, who stood on the porch of the tavern witnessing the ghastly sight. A few years later Mary Martin died and was buried in a now unknown grave in St. Paul's graveyard, Chester.

All hail to the men and women of the Revolution. The memory of these heroes, heroines and martyrs will never be effaced from the minds of the people while this glorious Republic stands. My theme is not exhausted, although the time allotted us is—or I might tell of many more noble women who lived in the old County of Chester and of times which tried men's souls, and I may add those of women too.

JUDGE BROOMALL: No celebration in which the Delaware County Historical Society is concerned, nor in territory in such a vicinage as this, is complete without having heard from our honored president judge, Isaac Johnson, whom I commend to your attention.

“THE PLOWSHARE HAS SUCCEEDED THE SWORD.”

BY HON. ISAAC JOHNSON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I know you are wondering what this subject assigned to me has to do with the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine. I did not know until to-day that I was expected to speak on this subject at all, or who it was connected with the Historical Commission, the Historical Society of Chester or of Delaware County, who had sufficient Biblical knowledge to hunt up this suggestion. More than twenty-five hundred years ago a great prophet, probably the greatest prophet of Israel, declared that on the last day, from Jerusalem or Zion, Jehovah would command the world to be at peace, and direct the swords to be beaten into plowshares. A thousand years thereafter, when the new Christianity was born in Judea, there accompanied the Master a corps who sang “Peace on earth, good will to men.” No doubt in all of this instruction, it was to bring forth peace, but you will notice that in the great declarations made, that it was to be in the future that Jehovah was to declare from Jerusalem that wars should end. Peace, orderly government, liberty regulated by law, a government of laws and not of men, are the cherished jewels of all

civilized government. (Applause.) You have been told to-day by this eloquent Chester County historian of the Battle of Brandywine that there were on this battlefield, among others, three distinguished Americans that played a great part in the destiny of our nation—Monroe, George Washington, and John Marshall. Orderly government, peace, liberty regulated by law, a government of laws and not of men, came to us through the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, and it was the part that these men played to which I want, in the very brief talk that I shall make to you, suggested by my friend from Chester County, to call attention. Without George Washington, there would in all human probability have been no Constitution in the United States. It was through him that the great committee which was headed by James Madison brought about the suggestion of a convention which ended in the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, and it is a very grave doubt whether but for his being a member of that convention our Constitution would have been adopted; and it is of graver doubt whether, after it was adopted by that convention the Colonies would have adopted it, because it took the united efforts of Washington and Madison and Hamilton and the great men who were gathered around there, to procure the adoption of this immortal instrument that has aided so much in the establishment not only of civil and religious liberty but in the maintenance of liberty regulated by law and orderly government. (Applause.) And I may say here to-day, in the presence of you who come to join in this celebration, and in the presence of the distinguished gentlemen who have honored us from abroad, that no land anywhere, none at any time anywhere, has enjoyed to the extent of its fullness the cherished doctrines which lie around and close around the principles that emanate from the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution would not have been adopted, in the opinion of very many, but for a man who fought upon this field and almost within the hearing of my voice. John Marshall, we are told, was a captain who commanded a company at the Battle of Brandywine. No man in our history, no man in any history, deserves a higher place than John Marshall. It was John Marshall who, in the constitutional convention at Virginia, helped Virginia to ratify the Constitution of the United States, with the influence of Jefferson and Clinton and Henry against this brave man, who with Madison and Pendleton, helped the old colony to range herself in advocacy of that immortal

instrument. But the part this man played in our government was not in its ratification alone, but when it had been adopted and we had started on our career as a nation, all along the way rocks threatened the very life of the new republic. Dissensions were aroused and questions were raised that challenged the nationality of the new government. And may I say it here, Jefferson and Clinton and Henry, the opponents of the Constitution, were rocking the boat of nationality, and it was John Marshall that steadied the old craft, and in those great constitutional decisions riveted it fast to nationality and started us onward in that career that is the pride of every American and the wonder of the world. (Applause.) It was in the spirit of those great constitutional decisions that a great New England lawyer many years thereafter uttered those words which have never quit resounding throughout our nation: "The Union, one and inseparable." It was the spirit of the constitutional decisions of John Marshall that aroused the patriotism of Andrew Jackson. When South Carolina challenged the Federal law, he declared in those patriotic words that will live forever, that no state or party would be permitted to deny it. It was this spirit that went upon the wings of the words uttered by Abraham Lincoln, when he summoned the loyal people of the nation for its support in 1861. (Applause.) It is this word that goes now from village and town and hamlet, from farm and hillside, to the President of the United States to-day, that these cardinal doctrines of American government made sure to us by this great organic law, shall not be frittered away or endangered, and the words that go to him from this nation, from one end to the other, are for peace,—peace. But there is also asked by a unanimous voice that nothing shall be left undone to make sure of them to us and our future and to see to it that they are not in any way impaired.

What has this to do with the Battle of Brandywine? I want to commend this Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of Chester County and of Delaware County, because, as the distinguished gentleman upon my left (M. Jusserand) has said, it encourage patriotic devotion, and it is worth while once a year to come to Brandywine and renew our fidelity and faithfulness to the cause for which the men here laid down their lives. You cannot mention the Battle of Brandywine but what it suggests that which has led to our greatness as a people, and we hope to our own and future prosperity. I hope I have not detained you too long, and the only thing I have to

find fault with about the Battle of Brandywine is that they did not fight it on a cooler day. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. GEORGE B. JOHNSON, Chairman of the General Committee, then announced that the concluding part of the program was to have been an address on national preparedness, by General Tasker H. Bliss, of the United States army. The general sent a letter of regret, which Mr. Johnson read:

"MY DEAR MR. PHILIPS: I take occasion to renew to you the expression of my deep regret at being unable to fulfil my engagement to address the Chester County Historical Society on the occasion of its celebration on Brandywine Day on September 11. I am prevented by pressing work which cannot be postponed, which makes it impossible for me to leave my present station. My regret at being unable to be with you is the greater because I would have had the pleasure and honor of addressing the citizens of my own state and the friends of my own home. I had intended to speak a few words on the useful lesson which the Battle of Brandywine should teach us, the descendants of those who fought there one hundred and thirty-eight years ago. However, in reality, no words of mine could make the lesson clearer to reflecting men and the eloquence of the distinguished gentlemen who are to address you would make my words of little moment. Thanking you and the Society over which you preside for the great honor which you have done me by the invitation, and again expressing my regret, I remain,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed.)

"TASKER H. BLISS,

"Brigadier General, United States Army, Assistant Chief of Staff."

MR. JOHNSON: We also have a letter of regret from President Wilson:

WHITE HOUSE, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PHILIPS: I am sincerely sorry that I cannot be present on September 11th, to take part in the dedication of the bronze markers which the State Historical Commission of Pennsylvania has placed on the Battlefield of Brandywine and its approaches. I should have greatly enjoyed the opportunity to say how thoroughly worth while it seems to me to do things of that sort, and to keep bright and definite in the minds of the people of the country the events, both great and small, of that great period when the nation was brought into being by the sacrifices and the heroism of men whose example it is our privilege and duty to follow.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed.)

"WOODROW WILSON."

MR. JOHNSON: I have also a letter of regret from Governor Brumbaugh:

"Governor Brumbaugh regrets his inability to accept the kind invitation of the Historical Societies of Chester and Delaware Counties to be present at their exercises on Saturday, September 11."

I have also a telegram of regret from Mrs. Donald McLean, the honorary president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In concluding the duties of chairman of this committee, I cannot fail to extend my thanks, and the thanks of the societies, to the committees, the chairmen, and to the whole people who, in the spirit of 'Squire Cheyney, have helped to make this meeting a success. We commit to your care, the patriotic people of Chester and Delaware County, and to the care of the Historical Commission of this State, who by its generosity has made this marking possible, the tablets which have been for the first time placed to adequately mark the heroism of the men who struggled here. We wish to specially thank the representatives of the great nations which are the mother and the sister and brother of America for their presence here and their patriotic words. We feel that the torch of liberty which was so generously presented to this country by the great French Republic, was kindled at the shrine of civil and religious liberty which is on this battlefield and that in a broad sense it represents the principles of liberty, fraternity and equality which have merged the peoples of all three of these nations, France, England and America in a unity of feeling which would have been impossible to such an extent as at the present day.

A few years ago it was my privilege to be the guest of Justice McDonald, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. He said to me, "I never go to Philadelphia but what I go into the old Hall of Independence, and when I go there I take off my hat. You Americans," he said, "do not realize that you accomplished as much there for every Englishman as you did for yourselves. England is now realizing, I hope, this unity, not only of every one of her colonies, but of every one of her children, in the patriotic devotion to the principles of democracy which incites her sons and allies on the present frontiers of civilization and which is exemplified by the presence here of the representative of her ambassador, and we extend our special thanks to him and to the scholarly son of France, who has so ably addressed us to-day, and to that nation whose sons, inspired by the heroic Lafayette transformed the royal standard of France, the fleur-de-lis on a white field, into the tri-color, embodying the colors of our own flag. (Applause.)

INSCRIPTIONS UPON THE TABLETS MARKING
VARIOUS SITES IN THE BATTLE
OF BRANDYWINE.

Dedicated September 11, 1915.



THE BRITISH ARMY

WHICH HAD DISEMBARKED AT THE HEAD OF ELK
RIVER AND WAS ADVANCING FOR THE CAPTURE OF
PHILADELPHIA, DIVIDED AT THIS POINT EARLY IN

THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

KNYPHAUSEN'S DIVISION OF HESSIANS

AND BRITISH FOLLOWED THE OLD

CHESTER ROAD TO CHADD' FORD,

MARCHED NORTH TO TRIMBLE'S FORD ON
THE WESTERN BRANDYWINE AND THENCE

EAST TO JERRERIS' FORD ON THE

EASTERN BRANDYWINE, IN ORDER TO
OUTFLANK THE AMERICAN ARMY UNDER

WASHINGTON AT CHADD'S FORD.

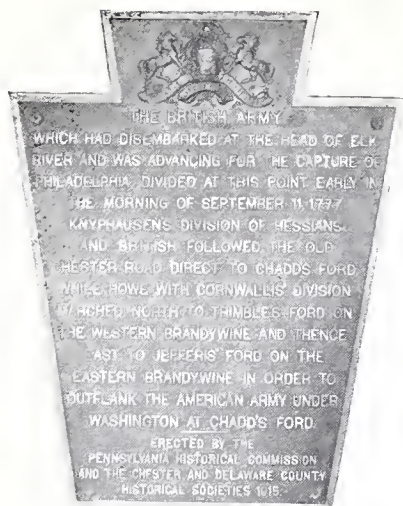
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PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

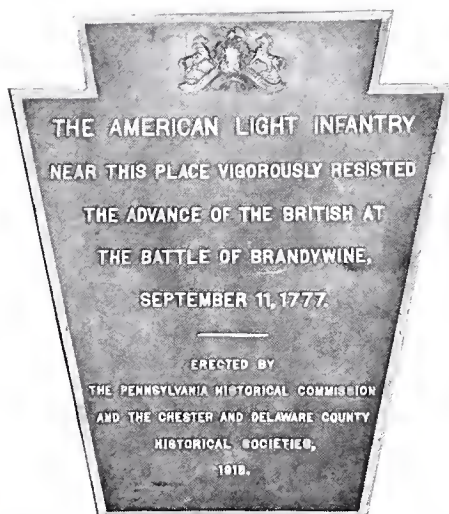
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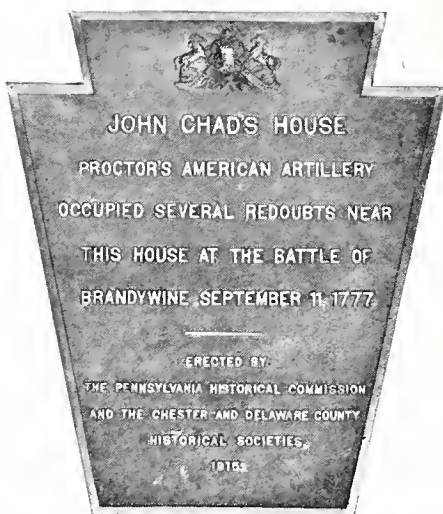
No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



KENNETT MEETING HOUSE.
HERE THE AMERICANS, UNDER MAXWELL,
OPENED FIRE UPON THE ADVANCING
HESSIANS, THUS BEGINNING THE
BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



THE AMERICAN LIGHT INFANTRY
NEAR THIS PLACE VIGOROUSLY RESISTED
THE ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH AT
THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.

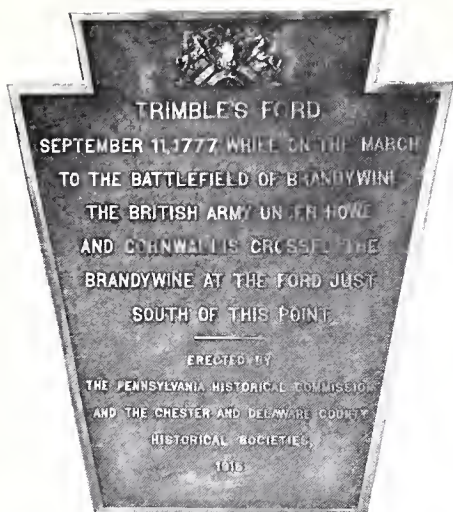


CHADD'S FORD.

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE TOOK PLACE IN THIS VICINITY SEPTEMBER 11, 1777. WITHIN SIGHT OF THIS POINT, THE AMERICANS UNDER WASHINGTON AND WAYNE ENGAGED THE BRITISH AND HESSIANS UNDER KNYPHAUSEN, WHO HAD ADVANCED FROM THE WESTWARD. THE MAIN BATTLE TOOK PLACE ABOUT TWO MILES TO THE NORTHWARD, WHERE THE BRITISH UNDER HOWE AND CORNWALLIS FLANKED THE AMERICAN RIGHT WING UNDER SULLIVAN AND COMPELLED THE RETREAT OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY TOWARD CHESTER.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

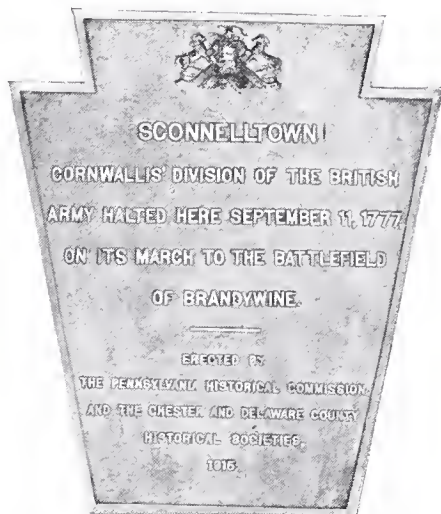
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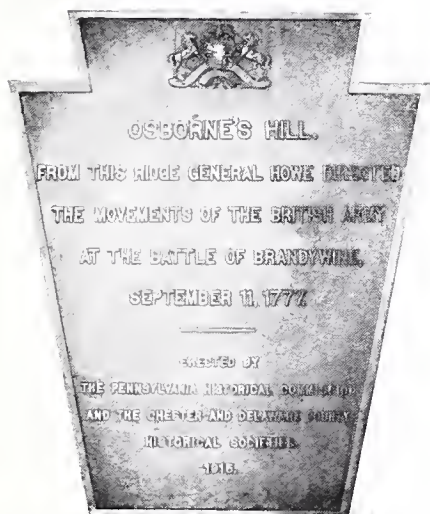
No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 8.



No. 9.



No. 10.



JOHN CHADD'S HOUSE.
PROCTOR'S AMERICAN ARTILLERY
OCCUPIED SEVERAL REDOUBTS NEAR
THIS HOUSE AT THE BATTLE OF
BRANDYWINE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



TRIMBLE'S FORD.
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777, WHILE ON THE MARCH
TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF BRANDYWINE,
THE BRITISH ARMY UNDER HOWE
AND CORNWALLIS CROSSED THE
BRANDYWINE AT THE FORD JUST
SOUTH OF THIS POINT.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



JEFFERIS' FORD
THE BRITISH ARMY, LED BY
HOWE AND CORNWALLIS, CROSSED
THE BRANDYWINE AT THIS FORD,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.
1915.



SCONNELLTOWN.
CORNWALLIS' DIVISION OF THE BRITISH
ARMY HALTED HERE SEPTEMBER 11, 1777,
ON ITS MARCH TO THE BATTLEFIELD
OF BRANDYWINE.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.
1915.



OSBORNE'S HILL.
FROM THIS RIDGE GENERAL HOWE DIRECTED
THE MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY
AT THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



THE STREET ROAD.
THE BRITISH ATTACK UPON THE
AMERICAN RIGHT WING UNDER
SULLIVAN AT THE BATTLE OF
BRANDYWINE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1777,
BEGAN HERE.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



BIRMINGHAM
FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE.
ERECTED IN 1763,
USED AS A HOSPITAL AFTER
THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.
1915.

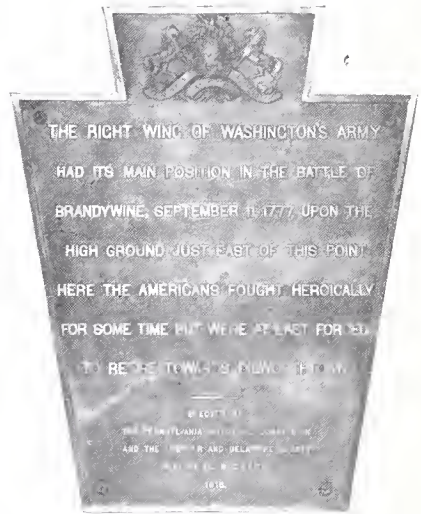


THE RIGHT WING OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY
HAD ITS MAIN POSITION IN THE BATTLE OF
BRANDYWINE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1777, UPON THE
HIGH GROUND JUST EAST OF THIS POINT.
HERE THE AMERICANS FOUGHT HEROICALLY
FOR SOME TIME BUT WERE AT LAST FORCED
TO RETIRE TOWARDS DILWORTHTOWN.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.
1915.



No. 11.



No. 12.



No. 13.



SANDY HOLLOW.
THE HOTTEST FIGHTING IN THE BATTLE
OF BRANDYWINE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1777,
WAS IN THIS VICINITY.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



GENERAL LAFAYETTE
WAS WOUNDED A SHORT DISTANCE SOUTHWEST
OF THIS POINT. IN THIS VICINITY
GENERAL GREENE CHECKED THE BRITISH
ADVANCE AND COVERED THE AMERICAN
RETREAT TOWARDS CHESTER AT
THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



DILWORTHTOWN.
THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777, ENDED A SHORT
DISTANCE SOUTHEAST OF THIS PLACE.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.



HEADQUARTERS OF
GENERAL HOWE
AFTER THE BATTLE OF
BRANDYWINE,
SEPTEMBER 11, 1777.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

1915.

The larger tablets are 2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft., and the smaller tablets 17 x 20 inches.

Inscriptions upon the Tablets
Services of Dedication
and Illustrations

DEDICATION OF MARKER AT THE SITE OF
HARRIS' FERRY, HARRISBURG,
SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

The marker at the site of Harris' Ferry was dedicated on September 24, 1915, in the presence of a large audience. The stone, a large native boulder from the mountains near Harrisburg, was placed on Front Street, in the park along the river front.

Dr. George P. Donehoo, Secretary of the Commission, delivered an address, in which he gave a summary of the history of the famous ferry which crossed the Susquehanna at this point, and also a sketch of the region before the coming of the white man. He presented a copy of the original grant for the ferry to John Harris, to Theodore B. Klein, president of the Dauphin County Historical Society. Mr. Klein made a brief address of acceptance.

The dedication of this marker was a part of the program of events connected with the Harrisburg Improvement Celebration, held September 23-25, 1916. On Thursday, September 23, a marker commemorating the successful campaign of city improvement, was dedicated in River Park, just north of Market Street. This was presented to the city by the Hon. George Kunkel, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor John K. Royal.

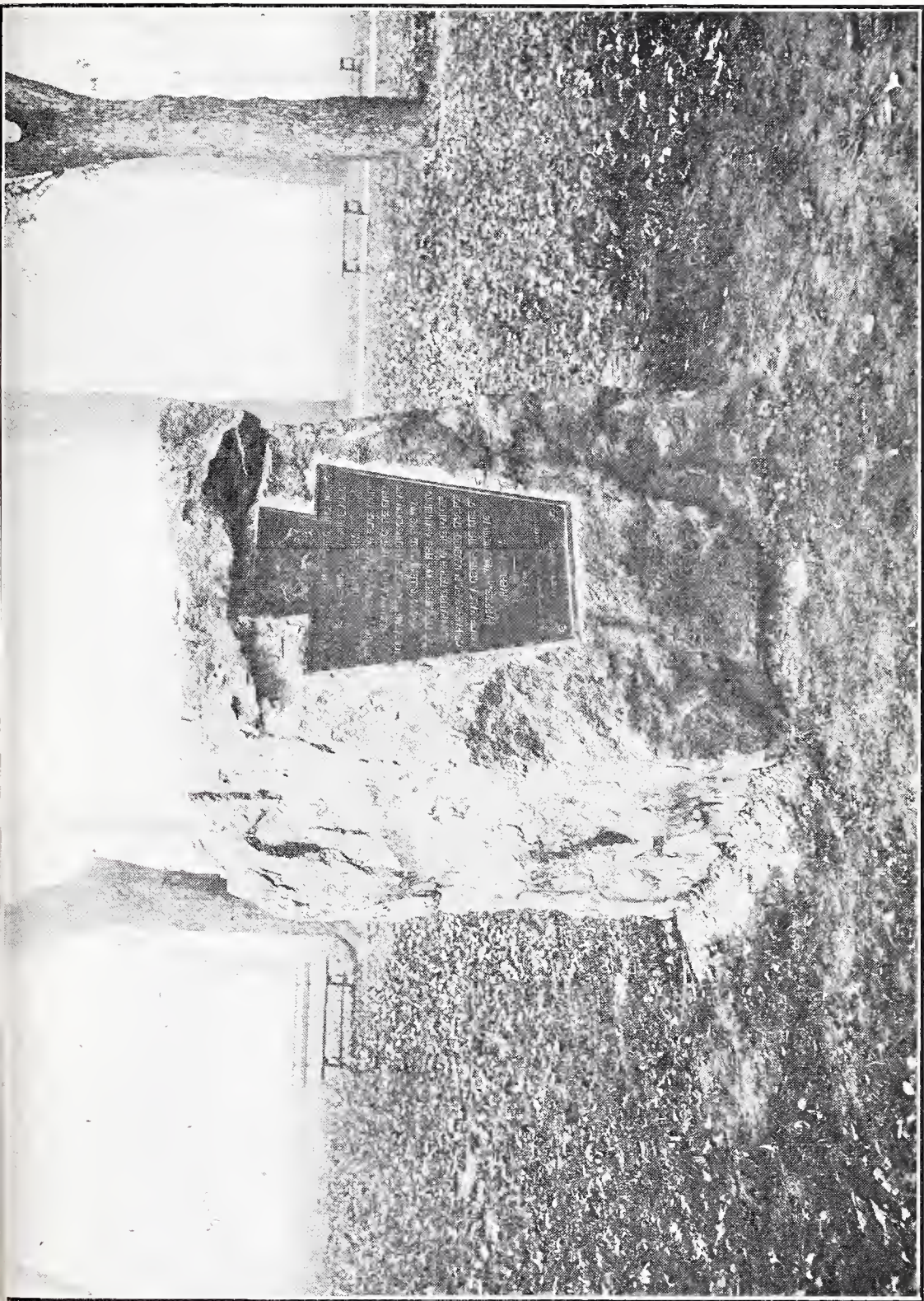
The city of Harrisburg was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting during the days of the celebration. Many thousand people witnessed the very interesting parades and pageants during these days. The parade of about 11,000 school children on the morning of the 24th was especially attractive and most inspiring.

Inscription on the Harris Ferry Monument, erected September 25, 1915, at Harrisburg:



ON THE RIVER BANK, A SHORT DISTANCE WEST
OF THIS STONE, WAS THE LANDING PLACE OF
HARRIS' FERRY,
THE MOST HISTORIC CROSSING PLACE ON THE
SUSQUEHANNA. A GREAT PART OF THE EARLY
MIGRATION INTO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND
THE OHIO VALLEY PASSED THIS WAY.
THE FERRY-RIGHT WAS FIRST GRANTED TO
JOHN HARRIS, FATHER OF THE FOUNDER
OF HARRISBURG, IN DECEMBER, 1733. FOR
OVER HALF A CENTURY THE SITE OF
HARRISBURG WAS KNOWN AS
HARRIS' FERRY.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.



JOHN HARRIS FERRY MARKER.

SHIKELLAMY MONUMENT AT SUNBURY.**Dedicated October 15, 1915.**

The large boulder, upon which the tablet was placed, was donated by Christopher Wren, of Plymouth, Pa. It was taken from the quarry at Wapwallopen, several hundred feet above the level of the Susquehanna River. The stone is a flinty rock of the same material as that from which the Indians made celts, pestles, hoes, etc.

The marker was erected by the Commission in conjunction with the Fort Augusta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The dedicatory exercises took place at the site of the old Indian village of Shamokin, at Sunbury, on the river front, just above the site of Fort Augusta, and near the traditional spot where Shikellamy was buried.

The opening address was made by Mrs. Gilbert S. Burrows, regent of the Fort Augusta Chapter, D. A. R. The invocation was made by Dr. Donehoo. The High School Band played America, after which Dr. Donehoo made the historical address, in which he gave a sketch of the life and work of Shikellamy. Frederick S. Knight, of Sunbury, a real son of the Revolution, unveiled the tablet. As the flag was being lifted from the boulder the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Christopher Wren, of Plymouth, gave an address, in which he gave a history of the stone of which the marker was made. He presented an Indian celt, made of the same kind of stone, to the Fort Augusta Chapter. An address was made by W. H. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, Treasurer of the Commission. The services closed by the large audience singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," led by the High School Band, and directed by Prof. Kleckner. The entire membership of the High School and several hundred people attended the services.

Inscription on Shikellamy tablet, erected at Sunbury, October 15, 1915:



ERECTED AS A MEMORIAL
TO
SHIKELLAMY, ALSO SWATANEY, "OUR ENLIGHTENER,"
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SIX NATIONS
IN THIS PROVINCE.
FIRST SENT TO SHAMOKIN (SUNBURY) IN 1728;
APPOINTED VICE-GERENT IN 1745. DIED DEC. 6, 1758;
HE WAS BURIED NEAR THIS SPOT.
THIS DIPLOMAT AND STATESMAN WAS A
FIRM FRIEND OF THE PROVINCE OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

ERECTED BY THE FORT AUGUSTA CHAPTER, D. A. R.,
IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
JUNE, 1915.



SHIKELLAMY MARKER AT SUNBURY.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNS CREEK MASSACRE.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Anniversary of the Penns Creek Massacre was commemorated at Selinsgrove, on October 14-16, 1915. The following program was carried out:

Thursday, October 14.

- 7:00 A. M. Official Opening. Heralds, Market Square.
- 9:00 A. M. Loan Exhibition opens in Governor's Mansion.
- 10:00 A. M. General Reception to Visiting Guests.
- 1:00 P. M. Crowning of the Queen. Market Square.
- 2:30 P. M. Firemen's Parade (State Fire Marshal as guest).
- 7:00 P. M. Mummers' Parade and Band Concert.

Friday, October 15.

- 10:00 A. M. Historical Commission at Sunbury. Unveiling of Shikellamy Tablet.
- 1:30 P. M. Public Reception. Governor's Mansion.
- 1:00 P. M. Automobile Parade to Site of Massacre.
- 2:00 P. M. Unveiling of Marker.
- 3:00 P. M. Historical Pageant.
- 4:45 P. M. Automobile Parade—Return to Market Square.
- 8:00 P. M. Colonial Ball. Governor's Mansion.
- 9:00 P. M. Colonial Reception. Governor's Mansion. Band Concert.

Saturday, October 16.

- 10:00 A. M. Snyder County Day. Susquehanna University Campus.
Guests: Henry W. Shoemaker, New York City; John Price Jackson, Commissioner of Labor; Prof. F. E. Shambach, Lykens, Pa.
- 1:30 P. M. Mammoth Parade—Automobiles, Lodges, Merchants, etc.
- 7:00 P. M. Band Concerts.

Selinsgrove was thronged with visitors during this celebration. The weather was ideal.

At the unveiling of the tablets, on October 15, 1915, the following program was carried out:

DR. FRANK P. MANHART, PRESIDING.

Music, ...Calhoun's Band, Northumberland.
 Scripture, ...REV. LEROY F. BAKER.
 Invocation, ...REV. W. K. HOUSER.
 Addresses by Members of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission,
 W. H. STEVENSON, A. E. SISSON, and GEORGE P. DONEHOO.
 Music, ...“Star-Spangled Banner.”
 Unveiling of Monument, ...HOWARD SCHNURE, JR.

The historical pageant followed these services. This was staged along the western shore of Penns Creek.

The Snyder County Historical Society published a finely illustrated Souvenir Book of Selinsgrove, containing a history of the historic sites in the region, as well as of the institutions and prominent business houses. Mr. W. M. Schnure, of Selinsgrove, secretary of the Snyder County Historical Society, and all of the officers of the various organizations taking part in this anniversary, deserve much credit for the success of this celebration.

Inscription on the Harris Ambush Tablet, dedicated October 15, 1915, near Selinsgrove.



ON OCTOBER 25, 1755,
JOHN HARRIS, FOUNDER OF HARRISBURG,
AND A PARTY OF 40 MEN, WHO CAME
UP THE RIVER TO INVESTIGATE
THE (JOHN) PENNS CREEK MASSACRE, WERE
AMBUSHED BY A PARTY OF INDIANS NEAR
THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK, AT THE
HEAD OF THE ISLE OF QUE, ABOUT
ONE-THIRD OF A MILE SOUTH OF THIS SPOT.

ERECTED BY
THE JOINT ACTION OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE SNYDER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
OCTOBER 16, 1915.



PENNS CREEK MASSACRE AND HARRIS AMBUSH.

Inscription on the Tablet of the Penns Creek Massacre, dedicated October 15, 1915:



IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE (JOHN) PENNS CREEK MASSACRE,
WHICH OCCURRED ALONG THIS STREAM
ON OCTOBER 16, 1755, WHEN THE SETTLERS
WERE ATTACKED BY THE INDIANS AND ABOUT
20 KILLED, WOUNDED OR CARRIED INTO
CAPTIVITY. THIS WAS THE FIRST INDIAN
OUTBREAK WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF
PENNSYLVANIA FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT
OF GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK, IN
THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

ERECTED BY THE JOINT ACTION OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
THE SNYDER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
OCTOBER 16, 1915.

FORT LOUDON DEDICATION.

The three markers at Fort Loudon were dedicated on October 20, 1915. The largest stone, upon which the bronze tablet was placed, stands in the town of Fort Loudon, on a beautiful plot of ground in the central part of the town and on the Lincoln Highway. Two smaller stones were erected. One of these stands at the corner of the road leading to the fort on the Lincoln Highway. The other is at the fort site, about a mile down this road. At the dedicatory services the following program was carried out:

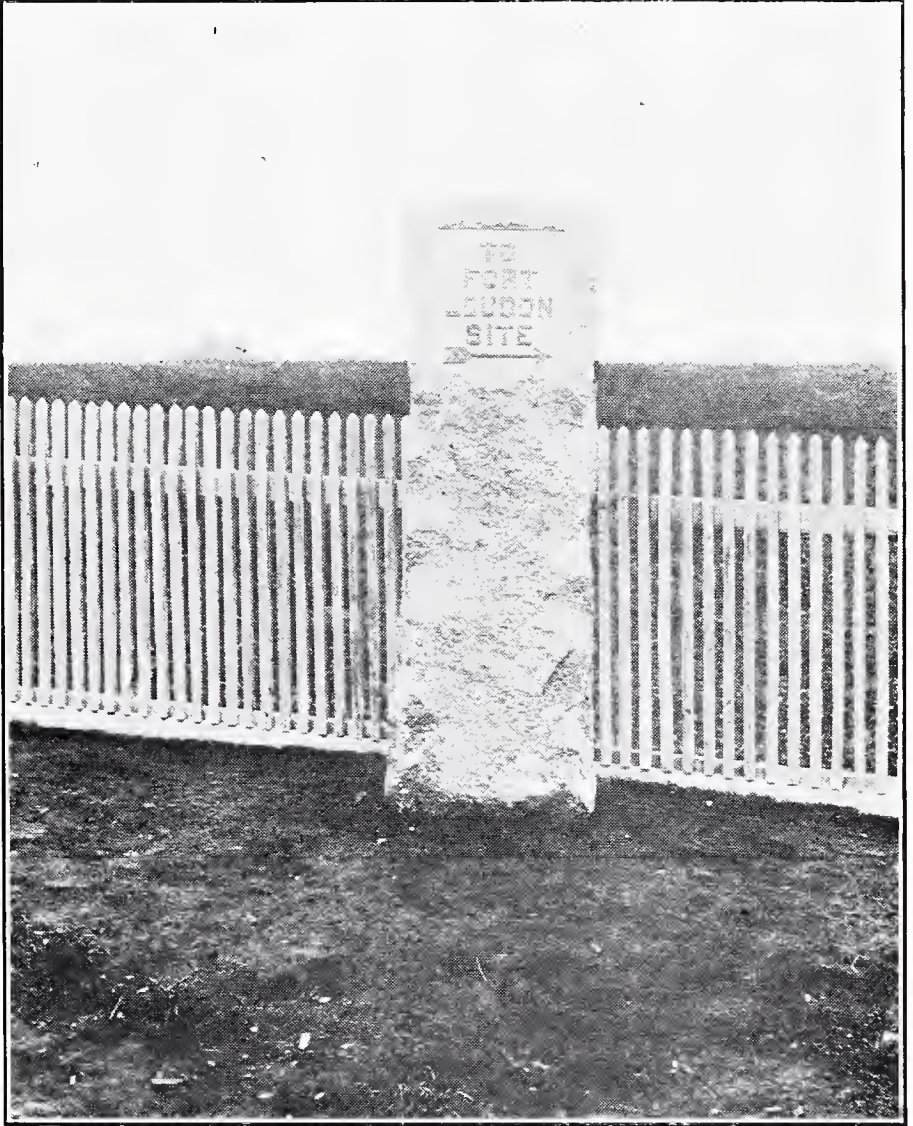
10:00 A. M., ...Music by the Band.
 Chief Marshal, ...GEN. WILLIAM D. DIXON, St. Thomas.
 President, ...REV. JAMES B. STONESIFER, Fort Loudon.
 Vice-Presidents, ...SETH DICKEY, W. S. HOERNER, JOHN P. SIKES,
 JOHN RIDER, S. O. McLAUGHLIN, JOHN A. DIEHL, J. S. ROTZ,
 DR. WILLIAM M. IRVINE, ALFRED E. RUPP, REV. J. G. ROSE, D.D.
 Chaplain, ...REV. JAMES M. MULLAN, Baltimore, Md.
 General Secretaries, ...THE FRANKLIN COUNTY EDITORS.

Presentation of Memorial to Rev. Cyrus Cort, D.D., President of
 the Enoch Brown Memorial Association, REV. JAMES B. STONESIFER.
 Unveiling of Memorial, ...MISS CLAIRE ROTZ.
 Prayer, ...REV. JAMES B. MULLAN.
 Singing by the Choir, ...“God Our Help in Ages Past.”
 Music, ...By the Band.
 Chairman, ...HON. RUSH W. GILLAN, Chambersburg.
 Address, ...REV. CYRUS CORT, D.D., Overlea, Md.
 Singing, ...“My Country 'Tis of Thee.”
 Address, ...REV. GEORGE P. DONEHOO, D.D., Coudersport,
 Secretary of Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
 Adjournment for lunch.

1:30 P. M., ...Music by the Band.
Address—Now and Then, ...HON. WILLIAM S. STENGER, Philadelphia.
Singing, ...Auld Lang Syne.
Benediction.

Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, Curator of the Commission, was present and took part in the services.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the services were held in St. Peter's Reformed church, which was filled to its capacity.



ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY EAST OF FORT LOUDEN.



FORT LOUDON MARKER AT TOWN OF FORT LOUDON.



AT EXACT SITE OF FORT LOUDEN.

Inscription on tablet at Fort Loudon, dedicated October 20, 1915:



FORT LOUDON,

ERECTED BY COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG IN THE WINTER OF 1756,
AT THE ORDER OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
WAS SITUATED A MILE SOUTHEAST OF THIS SPOT. THE
FORT WAS BUILT FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIERS
AGAINST THE INDIANS AND TOOK THE PLACE OF THE FORT
AT McDOWELL'S MILL, WHICH WAS SITUATED AT BRIDGE-
PORT. FORT LOUDON WAS THE SCENE OF MANY THRILLING
EVENTS DURING THE INDIAN RAIDS INTO THIS SECTION.
DURING THE EXPEDITION OF GEN. JOHN FORBES, IN 1758,
AND THAT OF COL. HENRY BOUQUET, IN 1763-4, THIS FORT
WAS USED AS A RENDEZVOUS FOR TROOPS AND AS A
BASE OF SUPPLIES. IT WAS THE SCENE OF THE
EXPLOITS OF CAPT. JAMES SMITH AND HIS
"BLACK BOYS" IN 1765. BEFORE THE BUILDING OF
THE STATE ROAD TO PITTSBURGH, IT WAS THE
POINT OF DEPARTURE OF GREAT TRAINS OF
PACK-HORSES, LADEN WITH GOODS FOR
THE WEST AND SOUTH.

ERECTED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, THE
ENOCH BROWN ASSOCIATION AND THE CITIZENS
OF THIS PLACE.

1915.

DEDICATION OF MARKER NEAR SCRANTON,
AT SITE OF INDIAN VILLAGE
OF CAPOOSE.

The granite marker, with bronze tablet, at the site of the Indian village of Capoose, on the Providence Road, near Scranton, was dedicated on May 26, 1916, in the presence of a large audience. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science. Edward Merrifield, president of the Institute, presided and made the opening address.

The historical address was given by Dr. George P. Donehoo, Secretary of the Commission. He was followed by Hon. William C. Sproul, Chairman of the Commission; W. H. Stevenson, Treasurer of the Commission; Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, Curator of the Commission, and General A. E. Sisson, a member of the Commission.

Mrs. Friedenwald, of Scranton, recited a poem by John E. Barrett, entitled "The Old Apple Tree."

A choir from the public schools, under the direction of Prof. W. W. Jacobs, director of music in the city schools, sang "Pennsylvania," written by John E. Barrett.

Mr. R. N. Davis, secretary of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, who had much to do with planning the services, kindly arranged an automobile tour of the historic sites in the Wyoming Valley for the members of the Commission and invited guests. This trip was taken in the morning. Among those in the party, besides the members of the Commission, were: Oscar J. Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre; Christopher Wren, of Plymouth; Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pattison, Mrs. Salo Friedenwald, E. Merrifield, of Scranton. These members of the party were given a delightful luncheon by the Lackawanna Institute, at the Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre.

Inscription on monument erected May 26, 1916, near Scranton, Pa.:



THIS STONE MARKS THE SITE OF A FORMER
INDIAN VILLAGE, OCCUPIED AFTER 1743 BY A
BAND OF MUNSEE, UNDER CHIEF CAPOOSE.

ABOUT 150 FEET EAST OF THIS SPOT
STOOD A FAMOUS APPLE TREE, UNDER WHICH
THE INDIANS HELD THEIR COUNCILS.

THIS TREE WAS DESIGNATED AS
"THE TOWN SIGN-POST OF PROVIDENCE" BY
THE SETTLERS IN 1774.

IT WAS 13½ FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE
WHEN IT WAS BLOWN DOWN IN 1885.



ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
IN CO-OPERATION WITH
THE LACKAWANNA INSTITUTE OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE.
MAY, 1916.

**DEDICATION OF THE MARKER AT FORT
GRANVILLE, NEAR LEWISTOWN,
MAY 30, 1916.**

The marker near the site of Fort Granville, near Lewistown, was dedicated on May 30, 1916. The stone, a boulder of white ganister, was donated by the heirs of the James H. Mann Estate. It was procured from Jacks Mountain. It stands seven feet, six inches above ground and is about four feet wide. About three feet of the stone is embedded in concrete grouting. The marker was placed on the old Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Turnpike, near the site of the fort.

The services were in charge of G. R. Frysinger, chairman of the Committee of Historical Research of Mifflin County. The P. O. S. of A. Band furnished the music. Mr. Frysinger made the opening address, in which he sketched the history of the work of the committee, and thanked all those helping in the work. Rev. Dr. Cressman read a poem written by George F. Ross, now of Harrisburg, entitled "Fort Granville." Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, Curator of the Historical Commission, delivered an address, in which he gave the history of the period when the fort was erected and of the events connected with the destruction of the fort. Mrs. Harriet Woodruff, of Lewistown, a great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Holt, the original owner of the land occupied by the fort and the marker, unveiled the memorial.

A large audience was present. The Committee of Historical Research of Mifflin County deserves much credit, not only for the erection of this marker, but also for the careful work done in making investigation of the exact site of the fort. The report of this committee is contained in the Revised Edition of "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," Vol. II, page, 629, etc.



FORT GRANVILLE.

Inscription on tablet at Fort Granville, near Lewistown, dedicated May 30, 1916:



ABOUT 650 YARDS SOUTH OF THIS SPOT, ON THE
HIGH BANK OF THE JUNIATA RIVER, WAS THE SITE
OF FORT GRANVILLE, WHICH WAS ERECTED
IN 1755-56. THIS FORT WAS TWICE ATTACKED
BY THE INDIANS. IT WAS DESTROYED ON
JULY 30, 1756, WHEN IN COMMAND OF
LIEUT. EDWARD ARMSTRONG, WHO WAS
KILLED IN THE BATTLE WITH A LARGE
BODY OF FRENCH AND INDIANS.
THE ENTIRE GARRISON WAS EITHER
KILLED OR CARRIED INTO CAPTIVITY.

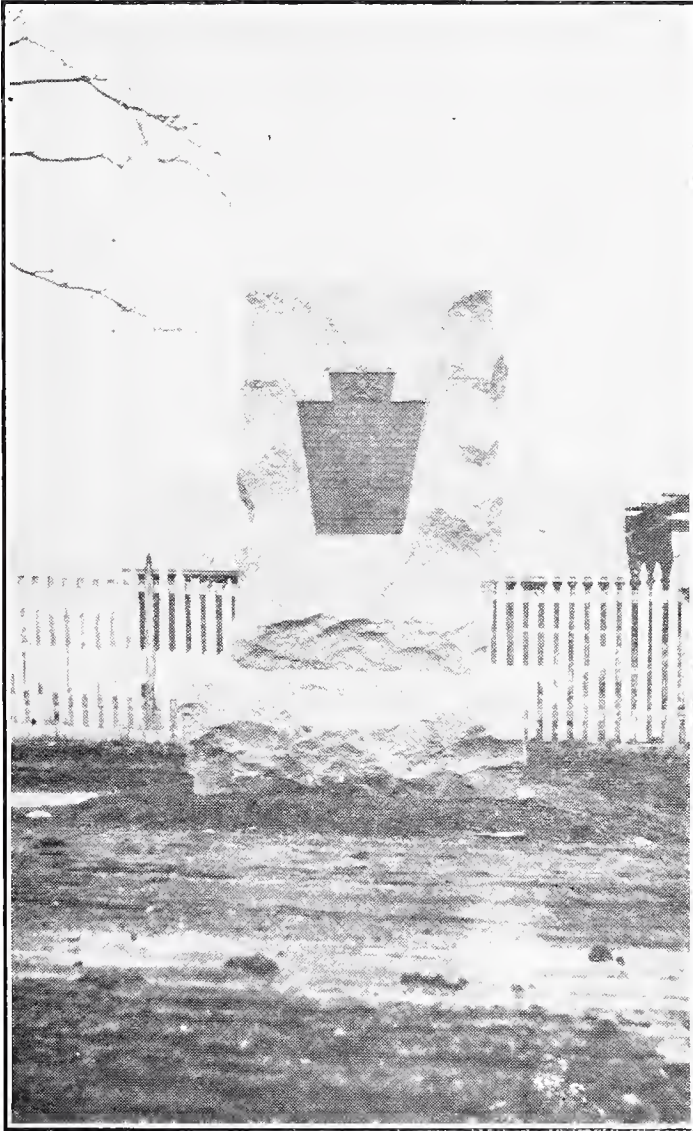
ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMMITTEE OF
HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

1916.

**DEDICATION OF THE FORT McDOWELL
MONUMENT, AT MARKES,
OCTOBER 5, 1916.**

The granite monument, seven feet in height, marking the site of Fort McDowell, was dedicated on October 15, 1916, in the presence of a very large audience. Rev. J. G. Rose, D.D., of Mercersburg, presided at the services. Miss Mary Creigh McDowell, who lives with her mother on the place where the original McDowell first settled in the region, unveiled the memorial. The Mercersburg Band played "America." Rev. J. B. Stonesifer, of Fort Loudon, offered the invocation. Addresses were made by Rev. J. G. Rose, D.D., and Hon. T. J. Brereton, of Chambersburg.

Lunch was served in a large building near the fort site. In the afternoon the exercises were resumed. The Greencastle Glee Club furnished the music, alternating on the program with the Mercersburg Band for the musical numbers. Rev. Mr. Walker, of Baltimore, offered prayer. Addresses were made by John M. McDowell, of Chambersburg; Hon. C. W. Beales, of Gettysburg, member of Congress, and Dr. Cyrus Cort, of Overlea, Md., who gave the historical address of the day. Dr. Cort, who has been active in having the markers erected at the sites of Fort McCord, Fort Loudon, and Fort McDowell, is president of the Enoch Brown Memorial Association. He deserves much praise for keeping alive the interest of the people of Franklin County in this work. The members of the Fort McDowell Memorial Committee of Markes are as follows: President, R. S. McDowell, Lemaster; secretary, T. C. McDowell, Williamson; treasurer, Aaron Myers, Lemaster; Seth Lemaster, A. B. McDowell, D. F. Haulman, J. C. Battenberger, Douglas Alleman, W. E. Stoner. Honorary member, Dr. J. G. Rose.



FORT McDOWELL.

Inscription on the tablet at site of Fort McDowell, at Markes. Dedicated October 5, 1916.



THIS STONE MARKS THE SITE OF THE FORT AT
McDOWELL'S MILL, ERECTED BY JOHN McDOWELL
BEFORE 1754. IT WAS USED AS A BASE OF SUPPLIES
AND AS A MAGAZINE UNTIL THE ERECTION OF
FORT LOUDON IN 1756. THE MILITARY ROAD FROM
PENNSYLVANIA, CONNECTING WITH THE BRADDOCK
ROAD AT TURKEY FOOT, WAS BUILT FROM THIS
POINT IN 1755 UNDER THE SUPERVISION
OF COL. JAMES BURD. DURING THE PERIOD
OF INDIAN HOSTILITY THE FORT AT
McDOWELL'S MILL WAS THE SCENE OF
MANY THRILLING EVENTS.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, THE
ENOCH BROWN ASSOCIATION, THE DESCENDANTS OF
JOHN McDOWELL AND THE CITIZENS OF THIS REGION.

1916.

**DEDICATION OF THE DAVID ZEISBERGER
MEMORIAL AT COUDERSPORT,
OCTOBER 13, 1916.**

A large boulder, of native sandstone, weighing about eight tons, and containing the bronze tablet, was dedicated at Coudersport on October 13, 1916. This marker, erected in memory of the trip of David Zeisberger in 1767, stands on the corner of Main and Second Streets, at the southwest corner of the Court House Square. It had been intended to hold the services on the Public Square, but on account of a heavy rain, which continued all day, these were held in the Potter County Court House. A large audience was present.

The following program was carried out at these services:

Bugle Call—"Assembly"	ALBERT REESE.
America, ...	Pupils of Public Schools.
Invocation, ...	REV. J. F. LEFFLER.
Unveiling, ...	BETTY COVEY and DONNA MANSFIELD
Historical Address, ...	DR. GEO. P. DONEHOO.
Address, ...	HON. A. E. SISSON, of Erie.
Flag Salute, ...	Pupils of Public Schools.
Benediction, ...	REV. J. L. LEFFLER.

Mrs. J. W. Walter Wells, regent of the Allegewe Chapter, D. A. R., presided. The local organization of the Boy Scouts was present and assisted in the services of dedication.

The Executive Board of the Allegewe Chapter, D. A. R., having charge of the plans for the election of the marker, is as follows: Mrs. J. W. Wells, regent; Mrs. E. W. Robinson, Mrs. Blanche Bartoo, Mrs. W. F. DuBois, Mrs. W. H. Richards, Mrs. W. S. Pfeiffer, Mrs. J. L. Knox, Miss Kathleen Stevens, Mrs. R. R. Lewis, Mrs. F. A. French, and Mrs. C. D. VanDeboe.

This same board is now planning the erection of a marker at the site of Ole Bull's "Castle," in Potter County.

Inscription on the David Zeisberger Memorial erected at Coudersport, October 13, 1916:



ERECTED AS A MEMORIAL TO DAVID ZEISBERGER,
WHO ENCAMPED NEAR THIS PLACE ON THE NIGHT
OF OCTOBER 8, 1767, WHEN ON HIS WAY FROM
BETHLEHEM TO THE MOUTH OF TIONESTA CREEK
TO VISIT THE INDIANS ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.
HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO DELAWARE INDIANS,
ANTHONY AND PAPUNHANK. THIS VISIT LED TO
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VARIOUS MORAVIAN
MISSIONS AMONG THE DELAWARE IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN OHIO.
DAVID ZEISBERGER WAS, SO FAR AS ALL
RECORDS SHOW, THE FIRST WHITE MAN
TO PASS THROUGH THE PRIMEVAL FORESTS
OF THE UPPER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION IN
CO-OPERATION WITH THE ALLEGHEWE CHAPTER,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1916.

DEDICATION OF THE MARKER AT SITE OF
FORT HUNTER, NEAR HARRISBURG,
NOVEMBER 9, 1916.

The marker at the site of Fort Hunter was dedicated on November 9, 1916. The stone is a large boulder, weighing several tons. It was erected on the State Highway, near Rockville, and about six miles from Harrisburg. The services were in charge of Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, Curator of the Commission. Addresses were made by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh and Mr. B. M. Nead, of Harrisburg.

Inscription on Fort Hunter Monument, dedicated November 9, 1916, near Harrisburg:



A SHORT DISTANCE WEST OF THIS STONE STOOD
FORT HUNTER, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
FORT HUNTER'S MILL.

THIS FORT, CONSISTING OF A BLOCK
HOUSE SURROUNDED BY A STOCKADE,
WAS BUILT DURING THE WINTER OF
1755-56. IT WAS USED AS A BASE OF
SUPPLIES AND AS A RENDEZVOUS
FOR TROOPS DURING THE PERIOD
OF THE INDIAN WARS.

ALL TRACES OF THIS FORT WERE
REMOVED WHEN THE PRESENT
BUILDING WAS ERECTED IN 1814.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

1916.

**EXERCISES AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONU-
MENT IN HONOR OF COL. WILLIAM CRAW-
FORD, AT CONNELLSVILLE, OC-
TOBER 19, 1918.**

Music—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,"	Military Band.
Invocation,	REV. C. E. WAGNER.
Introductory Address,	REV. E. B. BURGESS, Secretary Crawford Memorial Association.
Address,	HON. WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Chairman of Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Address,	GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Address,	W. H. STEVENSON, Member of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Address,	Hon. A. E. SISSON, Member of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Unveiling of Monument, ...	MISS SOISSON and HENRY P. SNYDER, JR., Descendants of Col. William Crawford.
Music—"Star-Spangled Banner,"	Military Band.

The monument erected in honor of Col. William Crawford stands in front of the Carnegie Library, at Connellsville. The Crawford Memorial Commission was originally composed of Henry P. Snyder, late editor of *The Courier*; Worth Kilpatrick, and Rev. E. B. Burgess. After the death of Mr. Snyder, Mayor Rockwell Marietta was named on the board. Mr. Worth Kilpatrick succeeded Mr. Snyder as chairman. The monument consists of two massive blocks of granite, surmounted by a heroic size bronze statue, the work of C. S. Kilpatrick, a former Connellsville boy. The City of Connellsville made an appropriation out of its funds of \$750.00. This amount was duplicated by the Commission. Local contributions increased the fund to \$3,442.00—the total cost of the monument. The plans for the placing of this monument were commenced many years ago by Henry P. Snyder, who died before the erection of the monument.

Inscription on Col. William Crawford tablet:



IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
BORN IN BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN 1732.
FRIEND OF WASHINGTON—PIONEER—PATRIOT.
THIS MONUMENT IS SITUATED 1260 YARDS S. 69 E. 16' OF THE
SPOT WHERE HE BUILT HIS LOG CABIN IN 1765 ON THE WEST
BANK OF THE YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER, AT THE HISTORIC
STEWART'S CROSSINGS.
HE FIRST VISITED THE REGION WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS
IN 1758, AS AN OFFICER IN THE EXPEDITION OF GENERAL
FORBES AGAINST FORT DUQUESNE. AS COLONEL OF THE
SEVENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT, HE CROSSED THE
DELAWARE WITH WASHINGTON IN 1777, AND SHARED
IN THE VICTORY AT TRENTON. FIGHTING IN DEFENSE
OF THE FRONTIER, AS COMMANDER OF THE
SANDUSKY EXPEDITION, HE WAS CAPTURED BY
THE INDIANS AND BURNED AT THE STAKE
NEAR CRAWFORDSVILLE, OHIO, JUNE 11, 1782.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION,
THE CITY OF CONNELLSVILLE,
AND GRATEFUL CITIZENS.

1917.



COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD MONUMENT, AT CONNELLSVILLE.

PROGRAM FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE BRONZE
TABLET ON THE COURT HOUSE, IN KIT-
TANNING, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

CHAIRMAN OF PROGRAM, JOHN S. SCHAEFFER.

CHAIRMAN OF MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, MRS. JOSEPH W. MARSH.

Invocation, ...DR. WM. J. HUTCHINSON.
Music, ...“America.”
Address of Welcome, ...JOHN W. ROHRER,
Burgess of Kittanning.
Greetings from Pittsburgh Chapter, ...MRS. JOHN BROWN HERRON, Regent.
Music, ...First Presbyterian Church Quartet.
Address, ...HON. J. W. KING,
Judge of Armstrong County.
Address, ...DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO,
Secretary of Commission.
Presentation of Tablet, ...MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Regent, Pennsylvania Daughters of American Revolution.
Unveiling of Tablet, ...GERTRUDE KISER and THELMA ADAMS,
Under direction of Charles F. Schaeffer.
Music, ...First Presbyterian Church Quartet.
Receiving of Tablet, ...JOHN S. SCHAEFFER.
Music, ...“Star-Spangled Banner.”

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, FRANK ATKINS.

The services of dedication were held in front of the Court House, in the presence of a large audience. The pupils of the public schools of Kittanning were present.

Inscription on the General Armstrong tablet:



IN MEMORY OF
GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG
A SCOTTISH COVENANTER AND A SOLDIER OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL 2D BATTALION
PROVINCIAL TROOPS 1756
BRIGADIER GENERAL CONTINENTAL ARMY 1776
MAJOR GENERAL PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA
1778 TO CLOSE OF WAR
IN COMMAND OF PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA
AT BRANDYWINE AND GERMANTOWN
DIED 1795

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THE HERO
OF KITTANNING FOR WHOM THIS COUNTY WAS NAMED.

1917.

UNVEILING OF THE BRONZE TABLET IN MEMORY
OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF HUGH
MERCER, COURT HOUSE, MERCER,
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917,
1:30 P. M.

CHAIRMAN OF EXERCISES, A. W. BEIL,

President of Mercer County Board of Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN OF MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, MRS. JOSEPH W. MARSH.

Invocation, ...REV. GEORGE E. PRICE.
Music, ...“America.”
Address of Welcome, ...HON. JAS. A. McLAUGHRY.
Greetings from the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the Amer-
ican Revolution, ...MRS. JOHN BROWN HERRON, Regent.
Music, ...The Mercer Musical Club.
Address, ...GENERAL A. E. SISSON,
Member of Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Presentation of Tablet, ...MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Regent, Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution.
Unveiling of Tablet, ...ANTHONY WAYNE JONES and VIRGINIA LEE DAVIS.
Music, ...The Mercer Musical Club.
Acceptance of Tablet on Behalf of County and Town of Mercer,....
.....HON. S. S. MEHARD.
Music, ...“The Star-Spangled Banner.”

Inscription on the General Mercer tablet:



IN MEMORY OF
GENERAL HUGH MERCER
BORN IN SCOTLAND
COLONEL ON GENERAL FORBES EXPEDITION
AGAINST FORT DUQUESNE 1758
COMMANDER AT FORT PITT 1759
COLONEL 3RD VIRGINIA REGIMENT 1776
BRIGADIER GENERAL CONTINENTAL ARMY 1776
KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON 1777

THIS TABLET PLACED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO HONOR THE
SOLDIER FOR WHOM MERCER COUNTY IS NAMED.

1917.

"I AM WILLING TO SERVE MY ADOPTED COUNTRY
IN ANY CAPACITY SHE MAY NEED ME."

**ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF A
BRONZE TABLET IN HONOR OF THE LIFE AND
PUBLIC SERVICE OF GENERAL RICHARD
BUTLER, AT THE COURT HOUSE,
BUTLER, MEMORIAL DAY, 1917,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.**

CHAIRMAN OF PROGRAM, MRS. JOHN H. HEINER, Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R.

Music—"America," Led by Senior Class, High School.

Invocation, ...REV. FREDERICK K. STAMM.

Address of Welcome, ...HON. JOSEPH A. HEINEMAN,
Burgess of Butler.

Address, ...HON. A. E. REIBER,
President Judge of Butler County.

Greetings from Pittsburgh Chapter, ...MRS. JOHN BROWN HERRON,
Regent, Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R.

Address, ...WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, ESQ.,
Member Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Music—"Battle Hymn of the Republic," Ladies' Chorus.

Greetings from the Veterans of '61-'65, ...COLONEL JOHN T. KELLY.

Music—"Tenting To-night," University Club Quartet.

Greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution, DR. R. B. GRIER,
President of Butler Red Cross.

Unveiling of Tablet, ...MISS LEONE BUTLER,
Descendant of General Richard Butler.

Presentation of Tablet, ...MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Regent, Pennsylvania D. A. R.

Acceptance of Tablet on Behalf of Butler County, ...
.....BENJAMIN R. WILLIAMS, ESQ., Solicitor of Butler County

Music, ... "Star-Spangled Banner."

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, MR. GEORGE BOB WICK.

CHAIRMAN OF MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, MRS. JOSEPH W. MARSH,
Past Regent, Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R.

Inscription on the General Butler tablet:



IN MEMORY OF
 GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER
 BORN IN IRELAND
 ONE OF FIVE BROTHERS SOLDIERS DISTINGUISHED
 FOR BRAVERY AND DEVOTED SERVICE
 CAPTAIN 2D PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION 1776
 COLONEL 9TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT 1777
 MAJOR GENERAL UNITED STATES LEVIES 1791
 KILLED IN ACTION AGAINST THE INDIANS ON
 THE MIAMI 1791
 AND IN WHOSE HONOR BUTLER COUNTY
 WAS NAMED.

PLACED BY
 THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
 THE PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTERS OF THE
 AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1917.

"WHEN I WANT A THING WELL DONE
 I ORDER A BUTLER TO DO IT."

LAFAYETTE.

**PROGRAM AT THE UNVEILING EXERCISES OF THE
TABLET AT FORT ANTES, NEAR JERSEY
SHORE, JUNE 8, 1917.**

Music, ...	New York Central Band.
Invocation, ...	REV. J. H. BARB.
Address of Welcome, ...	MRS. J. H. KROM, Regent, Fort Antes Chapter, D. A. R.
Music—"Star-Spangled Banner,"	New York Central Band.
Unveiling of Tablet,.....	ELEANOR TROUTMAN, RUTH and ETHELYN ANTES, GRACE BARDO and OLIVER BARDO, descendants of John Henry Antes.
Historical Address, ...	GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Singing, ...	Male Quartet.
Address, ...	MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, State Regent, D. A. R.
Ritual Services of the Daughters of the American Revolution.	
Music—"America,"	New York Central Band and Audience.

The marker at Fort Antes is a massive boulder of native stone, on which is placed the bronze tablet with inscription.

Inscription on the Fort Antes tablet:



ABOUT ONE-HALF OF A MILE SOUTHWEST OF
THIS SPOT, ON THE HIGH BLUFF ABOVE THE RIVER,
STOOD THE STOCKADE KNOWN AS
ANTES FORT,

ERECTED BY LIEUT.-COL. JOHN HENRY ANTES
IN THE SUMMER OF 1777. THIS FORT WAS AN
IMPORTANT RALLYING POINT FOR THE SETTLERS
IN THIS REGION. IT WAS DESTROYED BY THE
INDIANS AND TORIES IN JULY, 1778, AT THE TIME
OF THE BIG RUNAWAY, WHEN THE ENTIRE VALLEY
WAS ABANDONED BY THE WHITE SETTLERS.

IN MEMORY OF THE FOLLOWING WHO LOST THEIR LIVES
DURING THE INDIAN RAIDS IN THIS REGION.

AT FORT ANTES, JULY, 1777:

ZEPHANIAH MILLER,
ABEL CADY,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
ISAAC BOUSER.

AT FORT HORN, JULY, 1778:

ROBERT FLEMING,
ROBIN DONALDSON,
JAMES McMICHAEL.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE FORT ANTES CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1917.

**UNVEILING OF TABLET ON THE GOVERNOR
SNYDER MANSION AT SELINSGROVE,
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1918.**

Order of Exercises.

2:00 P. M. Procession forms on Campus of Susquehanna University.
Brief addresses *en route* at Governor Snyder's Monument in First Lutheran
Cemetery, High and Bough Streets.

Exercises at Governor Snyder's Mansion.

Music, ...Tressler Orphans' Home Band.
Invocation, ...REV. WM. F. PFEIFER.
Introductory, ...REV. DR. FRANK P. MANHART.
Address, ...DR. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, Curator of Commission.
Address, ...DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary of Commission.
Music, ...Tressler Orphans' Home Band.
Address—"Governor Snyder,"
 HON. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D.,
 Governor of Pennsylvania.
Unveiling of Tablet, ...By a Descendant.
Music, ...Tressler Orphans' Home Band.
Benediction, ...REV. LEON S. DRUMHELLER.

These exercises were attended by a very large number of people from all parts of the surrounding country. The students of the Susquehanna University, the Boy Scouts from Sunbury and Selinsgrove, and quite a number of the people of Selinsgrove, led by the band from the Tressler Orphans' Home, marched from the University to the Governor Snyder Mansion. The commencement exercises of the university took place in the morning. At these exercises, the university conferred the honorary degree of L.H.D. upon Governor Brumbaugh.

Inscription on the Snyder Mansion tablet:



THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT

IN 1816

BY SIMON SNYDER

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND WAS OCCUPIED BY HIM

UNTIL HIS DEATH



PLACED BY

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AND THE SNYDER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1918.

**SERVICES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE TABLETS AT
THE SITE OF LOGSTOWN AND WAYNE'S
CAMP AT LEGIONVILLE, SATURDAY,
JUNE 22, 1918, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.**

Under the auspices of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the Fort McIntosh and Pittsburgh Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames, and the Dolly Madison Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812.

Introductory Address, ... WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and Member of the Commission.
Historical Address, ... HON. H. W. TEMPLE, M.C.
Address—"Anthony Wayne," DR. J. H. BAUSMAN.
Address, ... DR. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, Curator of Commission.
Address, ... HON. A. E. SISSON, Member of Commission.
Unveiling of Tablets, ... MRS. W. H. STEVENSON.
Address, ... DR. GEO. P. DONEHOO, Secretary of Commission.

The day was most unfavorable for the out-of-doors exercises, as a cold rain fell during the afternoon. There was a very attentive and interested audience present. The large granite shaft, which stands on the Lincoln Highway, has placed upon it the two bronze tablets.

Inscription on the Logstown tablet:



A SHORT DISTANCE SOUTHEAST OF THIS SPOT, ALONG THE
BANKS OF THE RIVER, WAS SITUATED THE VILLAGE OF
LOGSTOWN

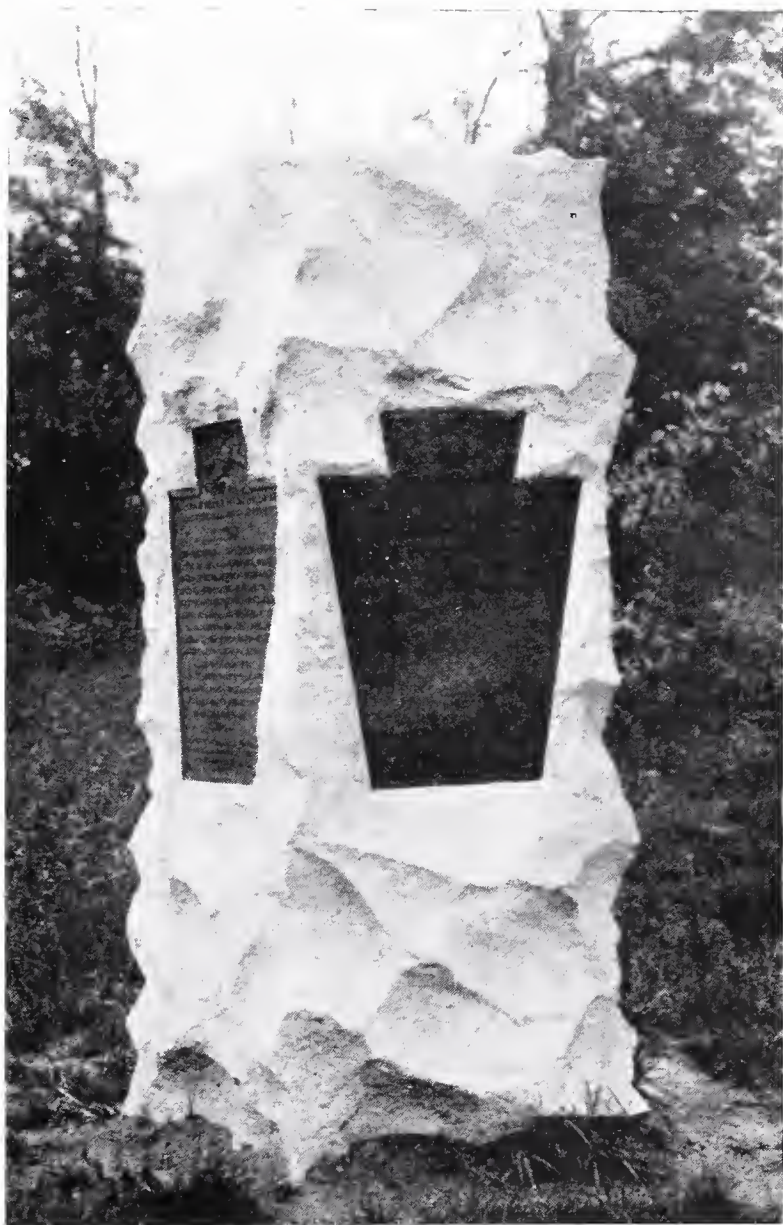
ONE OF THE LARGEST INDIAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE UPPER
OHIO. IT WAS THE SCENE OF MANY IMPORTANT
CONFERENCES

BETWEEN THE FRENCH, THE BRITISH AND THE INDIANS
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1748 TO 1758. THE FIRST
OFFICIAL COUNCIL, BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE INDIANS
WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS WAS HELD AT THIS PLACE
BY CONRAD WEISER, ON BEHALF OF THE PROVINCE OF
PENNSYLVANIA, IN 1748. GEORGE WASHINGTON MET THE
INDIAN CHIEFS AT THIS PLACE IN 1753, WHEN ON HIS
MISSION TO THE FRENCH FORTS.

AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FORT DUQUESNE BY THE
BRITISH IN 1758, THE SITE WAS DESERTED BY THE
INDIANS, WHO HAD MOVED WESTWARD TO THE
BEAVER AND MUSKINGUM RIVERS.

ERECTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION AND THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

1918.



LOGSTOWN AND WAYNES CAMP, AT LEGIONVILLE.

Inscription on the Anthony Wayne tablet:



ON THE PLATEAU, SOUTHWEST OF THIS SPOT, WAS
SITUATED THE CAMP OF THE ARMY OF
GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE. THIS ARMY, KNOWN
AS THE LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES, ENCAMPED
AT THIS PLACE WHEN ON THE EXPEDITION
AGAINST THE INDIANS WEST OF THE OHIO, FROM
NOVEMBER, 1792, UNTIL APRIL, 1793. THE
EXPEDITION RESULTED IN THE TREATY OF
GREENVILLE, WHICH WAS SIGNED IN
THE SUMMER OF 1795.

ERECTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION AND THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

1918.

Inscription on the Lancaster County tablet:



ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1710, A PATENT FOR 2000 ACRES OF
LAND SURROUNDING THIS SPOT WAS GRANTED BY WILLIAM
PENN,

PROPRIETOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO DANIEL FIERE AND
ISAAC LEFEVER. THE PATENTEES WERE FROM FRANCE AND
WERE

HUGUENOTS. HERE THEY, WITH THEIR MOTHER,
MADAM MARY FIERE, AND HER FAMILY SETTLED.
THESE WERE THE FIRST WHITE SETTLERS IN THIS PART OF
LANCASTER COUNTY. ON ACCOUNT OF AN ERROR IN MEAS-
UREMENT

THE ORIGINAL PATENT WAS SURRENDERED AND A NEW
PATENT FOR 2300 ACRES WAS GRANTED ON OCTOBER 29, 1734.
WITHIN SIGHT OF THIS MARKER, DANIEL LEFEVER, THE SON
OF ISAAC LEFEVER AND CATHARINE FIERE, HIS WIFE, WAS
BORN.

HE WAS THE FIRST WHITE CHILD IN THE SETTLEMENT.

ERECTED BY

THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1918.

Markers placed by
Various Organizations during
the past two years

HISTORICAL MARKERS ERECTED BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

During the two past years a number of markers at historic sites, or in honor of historic characters, have been erected by various historical and patriotic organizations. While the report of the Commission has to deal primarily with the work which has been done by its authority, the members of the Commission feel that every encouragement should be given to private activities in this direction and that a brief notice of these markers should be given in this report. A few illustrations of these markers are given for the guidance of other organizations having the placing of such markers in view.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been doing good work in all parts of the State. In some instances the chapters of this organization have worked in conjunction with the Historical Commission. In most cases, however, the work has been done entirely under the direction of the various chapters.

It is to be regretted that all organizations erecting historical markers do not send notice of the work done to the Secretary of the Commission, or to its Curator. The desire of the Commission is to keep a complete record of all historical markers placed. This cannot be done without the coöperation of all organizations doing such work. The plan of the Commission is to ultimately have a complete record of all historical markers in the entire State. This will be arranged by localities, as well as by the period to which they belong. Some of the periods in the history of the State have been given much more notice in the placing of markers than have other periods just as worthy of such distinction. We should not overlook the period of the French and Indian Wars, or that of the early settlement of the various sections of the State, in our desire to fittingly mark our historic sites. The period of the American Revolution, and that of the Civil War, have both been given, as they deserve, much prominence, while little notice has been made of the period of the French and Indian Wars, the Conspiracy of Pontiac, the Whiskey Insurrection and other important periods in the historic development of our State.

The following markers have been erected by organizations other than the Historical Commission:

MARKERS PLACED BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Historical Society of Berks County has been quite active through its Committee on the Marking of Historic Sites, in placing various historic markers. Andrew Shaaber, of Reading, is the secretary of this committee.

The Society has marked the following sites:

Friends Meeting House, Exeter.

Blue Mountains Forts of French and Indian War:

Fort Dietrich Snyder.

Fort Henry.

Fort Northkill.

Bloody Spring.

Degler Home.

Early Charcoal Iron Furnaces:

Hereford Furnace, Huff Church.

Schall Furnace, Dale.

Oley Furnace.

Historic Homes:

Birthplace of Daniel Boone, Exeter Township.

Home of President Lincoln's Ancestors, Exeter Township.

Home of George Boone, Exeter Township.

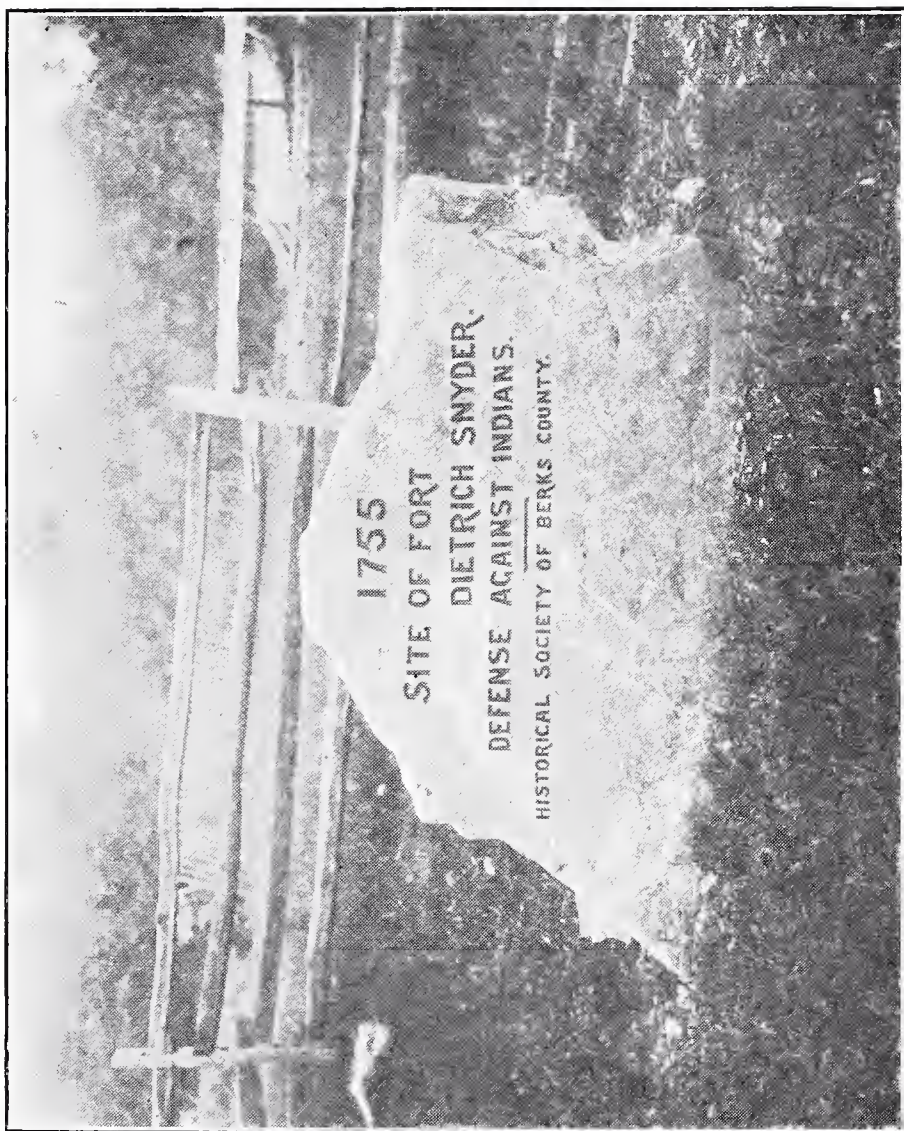
Home of Conrad Weiser.

Guide posts of iron, set in concrete, have been placed at intersections of roads leading to the above sites.

Besides the above historic sites which have been marked, there are many more in Berks County which are to be marked by the Historical Society. The Commission has made a grant to assist the Society in this work. The markers which have so far been placed have been paid for by the Society. Some illustrations of the markers which have been erected are given in this report. While these are very simple and dignified, the Commission feels that it is better, and in the end cheaper, to place the inscriptions upon bronze tablets, placed on a durable hard stone, rather than to engrave the inscription upon the stone. No matter how hard the stone may be, in time the inscription will become defaced and difficult to read.



SITE OF FORT NORTHKILL, BERKS COUNTY.



SITE OF FORT DIETRICH SNYDER, BERKS COUNTY.

THE MOLLY PITCHER MONUMENT, AT CARLISLE.

On June 18, 1915, Governor M. G. Brumbaugh approved an Act of the Assembly, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the erection at Carlisle of a monument to commemorate the heroine of the battlefield at Monmouth, in one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, known in history as Molly Pitcher, and providing for the appointment of a commission to select a model for and supervise the erection thereof."

In accordance with this act the following commission was appointed: Roy L. Schuyler, Lock Haven; William A. Rupp, Carlisle; William S. Wacker, Philadelphia, and Herman A. Miller, Easton.

The memorial consists of a seven-foot figure of Molly Pitcher, in bronze, with two bas-reliefs, three by two feet each, one showing the heroine nursing the wounded, and the other a battle scene at Monmouth. The other two sides of the base contain memorial tablets. The base is of granite. The sculptor was J. Otto Schwerzer, of Philadelphia, the contract for the work being given to W. B. VanAmering of Boston. The amount appropriated for erecting this monument was \$10,000.

The dedicatory services were held at Carlisle on June 28, 1916, the anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth. The following program was carried out:

Presentation, ...	HON. CHAS. A. SNYDER.
Acceptance, ...	HON. EDWARD W. BIDDLE.
Oration, ...	HON. M. G. BRUMBAUGH.
Molly Pitcher, ...	HON. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY.

MARKERS PLACED BY THE D. A. R. CHAPTERS.

This list kindly furnished by Miss Mary I. Stille, State Historian of the Pennsylvania D. A. R., and Councillor of the Chester County Historical Society.

Bellefonte Chapter—Mrs. John P. Lyon, regent, Bellefonte. Placed two markers, by descendants of Revolutionary soldiers.

Col. Crawford Chapter—Mrs. N. H. Mervin, regent, Meadville. Placed seven markers to designate places of historic interest in Meadville.

Chester County—Miss Stille participated in erection of marker at Chester Springs.

- Fort Augusta Chapter—Mrs. Gilbert Burrows, regent, Sunbury. Erected a large boulder to mark site of Shikellamy's grave, near Fort Augusta, Sunbury.
- Fort McIntosh Chapter—Mrs. Samuel J. LeRoy, Rochester. Marked site of Fort McIntosh, with granite shaft and bronze tablet. Marked site of General Anthony Wayne's camping ground at Legionville, October 13, 1915.
- Cumberland Valley Chapter—Mrs. A. D. Bache Smead, regent, Carlisle. Assisted in work of erection of Molly Pitcher monument.
- George Clymer Chapter—Mrs. Edward L. Smith, regent, Towanda. Assisted in erection of monument at site of Asylum, of which other notice is made in this report.
- Tunkhannock Chapter—Mrs. Joseph Oliver, regent, Tunkhannock. Has a tablet in court house corridor, to which was added six names of Revolutionary soldiers.
- Montrose Chapter—Mrs. Mary Griffis Bush, regent, Montrose. Placed a boulder on Public Square, as a memorial to the Grow Homestead Bill of 1862.
- Moses Van Campen Chapter—Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin, regent, Berwick. Placed a boulder, with bronze tablet, at site of Fort Wheeler, at Light Street. Fort erected 1778. Land donated by owner of site.
- Pittsburgh Chapter—Mrs. John B. Herron, regent, Pittsburgh. Notice of the work of this chapter is given elsewhere in this report.
- Philadelphia Chapter—Mrs. Thomas J. Potter, regent, Philadelphia. Placed in Washington Memorial Chapel, at Valley Forge, October 20, 1916, a sedilia (a carved stone ecclesiastical chair) to the memory of Rev. Thomas Davis, a Revolutionary soldier, patriot and churchman, who attended Washington in his last illness and officiated at his funeral, Dec. 18, 1799.
- Quemahoning Chapter—Mrs. George Wild, regent, Johnstown. Two bronze tablets, marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers.
- Quaker City Chapter—Mrs. Alexander Cooper, regent, Philadelphia. Placed in Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, June 19, 1916, a prayer desk, with an inscription bearing testimony to their first regent, Minnie Murdock.



MOLLY PITCHER MONUMENT AT CARLISLE.

Wyoming Valley Chapter—Mrs. Martha A. Maffitt, regent, Wilkes-Barre. Secured a deed for the land in Plains, on which a monument was erected in 1905 to the memory of John Abbott and Isaac Williams, survivors of the Wyoming Massacre, but shortly afterwards killed by the Indians in ambush.

Yorktown Chapter—Mrs. Robert Motter, regent, York. Placed a bronze tablet, June, 1916, to mark the site of the home of Col. Thomas Hartley, a Revolutionary soldier and officer and friend of Washington.

MARKER ERECTED IN PUBLIC SQUARE, AT LIGONIER, IN COMMEM-
ORATION OF FORT LIGONIER, ERECTED BY PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-
TION, JULY 4, 1915.

A marker was erected by the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution at Ligonier. The inscription upon the bronze tablet is as follows:

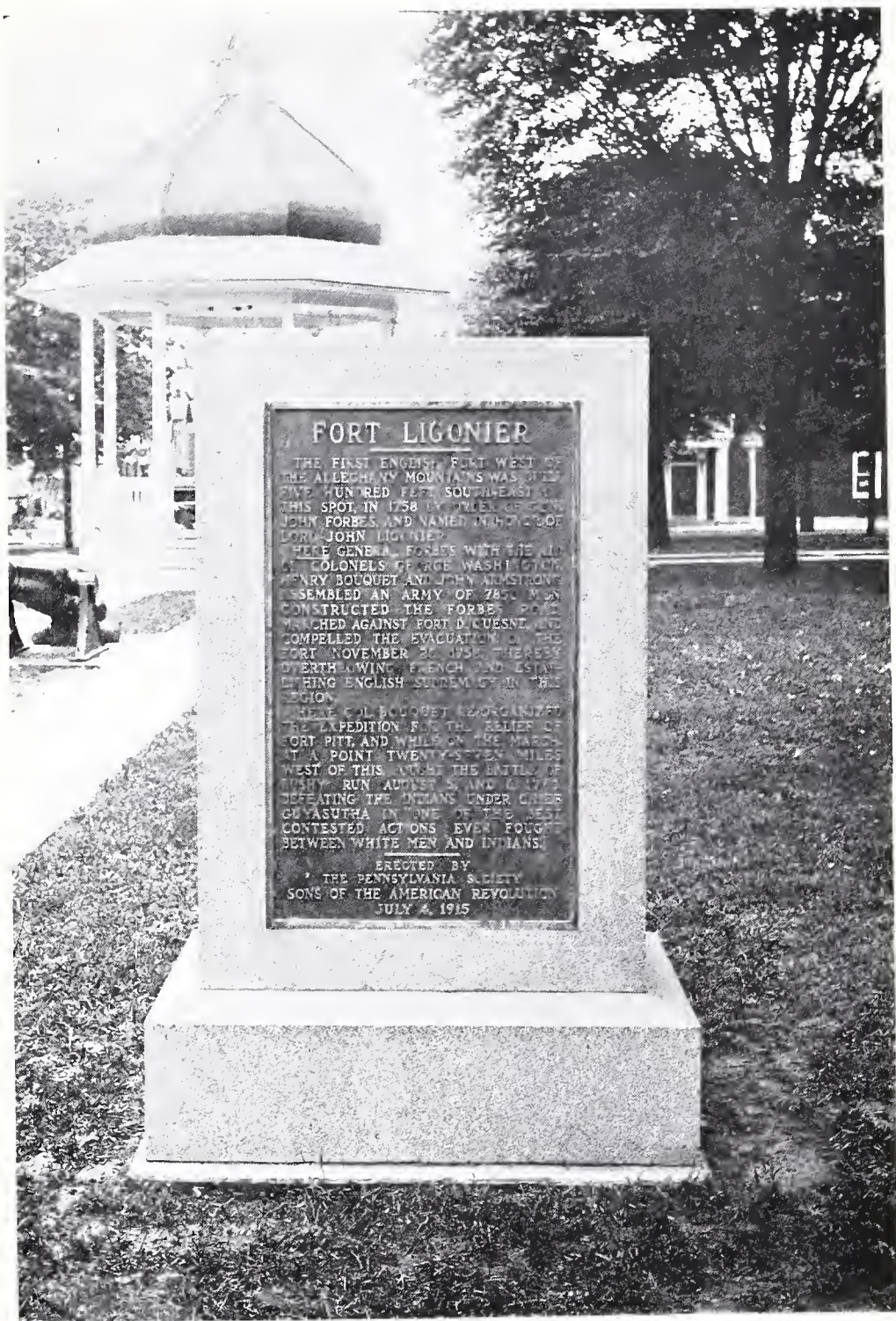
FORT LIGONIER.

THE FIRST ENGLISH FORT WEST OF
THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS WAS BUILT
FIVE HUNDRED FEET SOUTHEAST OF
THIS SPOT, IN 1758, BY ORDER OF GEN.
JOHN FORBES, AND NAMED IN HONOR OF
LORD JOHN LIGONIER.

HERE GENERAL FORBES, WITH THE AID
OF COLONELS GEORGE WASHINGTON,
HENRY BOUQUET AND JOHN ARMSTRONG,
ASSEMBLED AN ARMY OF 7850 MEN.
MARCHED AGAINST FORT DUQUESNE, AND
COMPELLED THE EVACUATION OF THE
FORT NOVEMBER 25, 1758, THEREBY
OVERTHROWING FRENCH AND ESTAB-
LISHING ENGLISH SUPREMACY IN THIS
REGION.

HERE COL. BOUQUET RE-ORGANIZED
THE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF
FORT PITT, AND WHILE ON THE MARCH,
AT A POINT TWENTY-SEVEN MILES
WEST OF THIS, FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF
BUSHY RUN, AUGUST 5 AND 6, 1763,
DEFEATING THE INDIANS UNDER CHIEF
GUYASUTHA IN "ONE OF THE BEST
CONTESTED ACTIONS EVER FOUGHT
BETWEEN WHITE MEN AND INDIANS."

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
JULY 4, 1915.



FORT LIGONIER

THE FIRST ENGLISH FORT WEST OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS WAS BUILT FIVE HUNDRED FEET SOUTHEAST OF THIS SPOT IN 1758 BY ORDER OF GEN. JOHN FORBES, AND NAMED IN HONOR OF LORD JOHN LIGONIER.

HERE GENERAL FORBES WITH THE AID OF COLONELS GEORGE WASHINGTON, HENRY BOUQUET AND JOHN ADAMS, ASSEMBLED AN ARMY OF 7800 MEN, CONSTRUCTED THE "FORBES" FORT, MARCHED AGAINST FORT DUQUESNE, AND COMPELLED THE EVACUATION OF THE FORT NOVEMBER 20, 1758, THEREBY OVERTHROWING FRENCH AND ESTABLISHING ENGLISH SUPREMACY IN THE REGION.

HERE COL. BOUQUET REORGANIZED THE EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF FORT PITT AND WHILE ON THE MARCH AT A POINT TWENTY-SEVEN MILES WEST OF THIS, FIGHTED THE BATTLE OF BUSHY RUN AUGUST 3, AND 4, 1763, DEFEATING THE INDIANS UNDER CHIEF GUYASUTHA IN ONE OF THE MOST CONTESTED ACTIONS EVER FOUGHT BETWEEN WHITE MEN AND INDIANS.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
JULY 4, 1915

FORT LIGONIER.

(Plate loaned by Sons of American Revolution.)

The marker consist of two blocks of white granite from the Barre, Vermont, quarries, set on a foundation of concrete. The base block is 1 ft. in height, 3 ft., 7 in. long, and 2 ft., 4 in. thick. On this is set the block holding the tablet. This block is 4ft., 3 in. high, 1 ft., 8 in. thick and 2 ft., 11 in. wide. The tablet containing the inscription is 48 in. high, 24½ in. wide.

At the dedicatory services, held at Ligonier, on July 3, 1915, the following program was carried out:

Calling to order, ...The President of the Society, THOMAS S. BROWN.

Prayer, ...By Chaplain, REV. W. E. HOWARD, D.D.

Address—Objects of the Society, ...THOMAS S. BROWN.

Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," By Choir, led by J. B. DUFF.

Dedication of Tablet, ... By HON. E. E. ROBBINS.

Acceptance of Tablet on Behalf of the Borough, By C. M. McCLUNE,

FOR BURGESS R. W. GRIFFITH.

Acceptance of Tablet on Behalf of the School District, ...

.....By President of Board of Education, H. L. BRACKEN.

Address—The Importance of Commemorating Historic Events, ...

.....REV. JOHN R. HARRIS, D.D., of Tennessee.

Short Addresses on Subjects to Be Announced, ...

.....By COL. R. W. GUTHRIE, J. B. DUFF, et al.

Singing of "America," By School Children.

Prayer and Benediction, ...REV. C. E. LUDWIG.

The address of the Hon. E. E. Robbins, of Greensburg, which was printed later in pamphlet form, contained an outline of the history of the events leading to the French and Indian War; of the erection of the line of forts between the Susquehanna and the Ohio, and of the expedition of Col. Bouquet.

It is the purpose of the Historical Commission to erect a suitable marker at the site of Fort Ligonier. An appropriation has been made to assist the Westmoreland County Historical Society in placing a marker at this historic site, and also at Hannastown, the site of the first courthouse of the English-speaking race west of the Mountains. It is to be hoped that these sites and also that of the Battle of Bushy Run, may be marked in the near future.. The Bushy Run Battlefield is one of the most important places in the State of Pennsylvania, from the standpoint of national history.

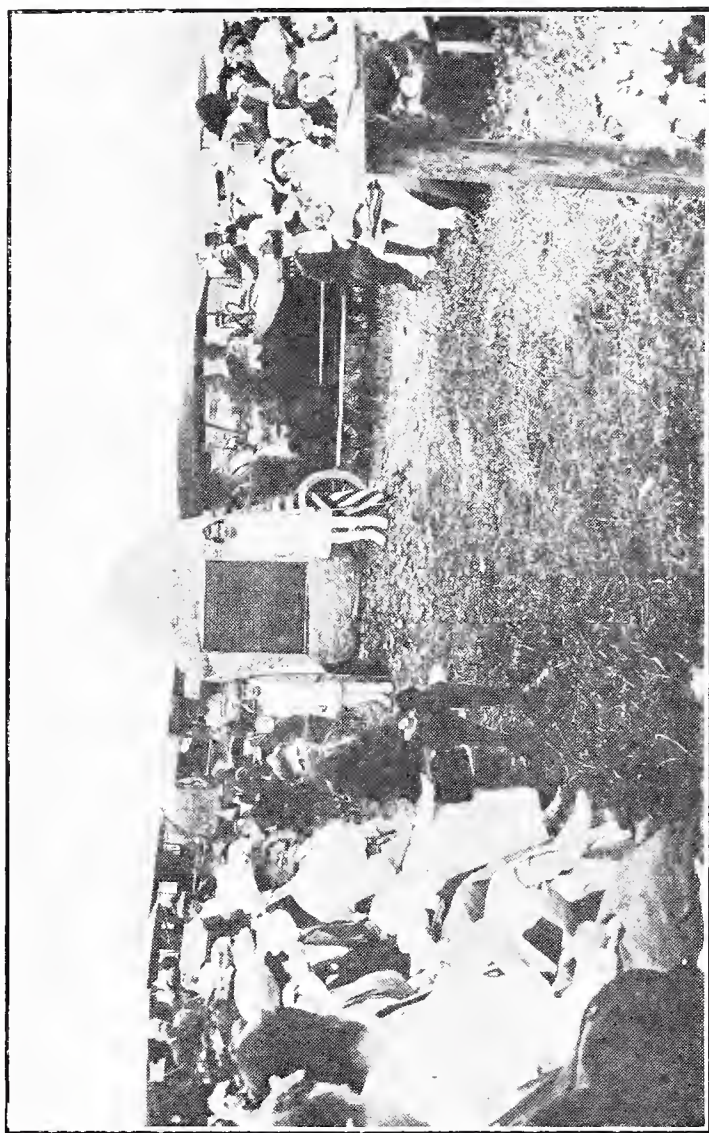
THE MONUMENT ERECTED AT ASYLUM, BRADFORD COUNTY, JUNE
14, 1916, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FRENCH
SETTLEMENT AT THAT PLACE IN 1793.

The dedication of the monument on the George LaPorte farm, in Asylum Township, Bradford County, took place on Wednesday, June 14, 1916, under the auspices of the Bradford County Historical Society, assisted by the George Clymer Chapter, D. A. R.

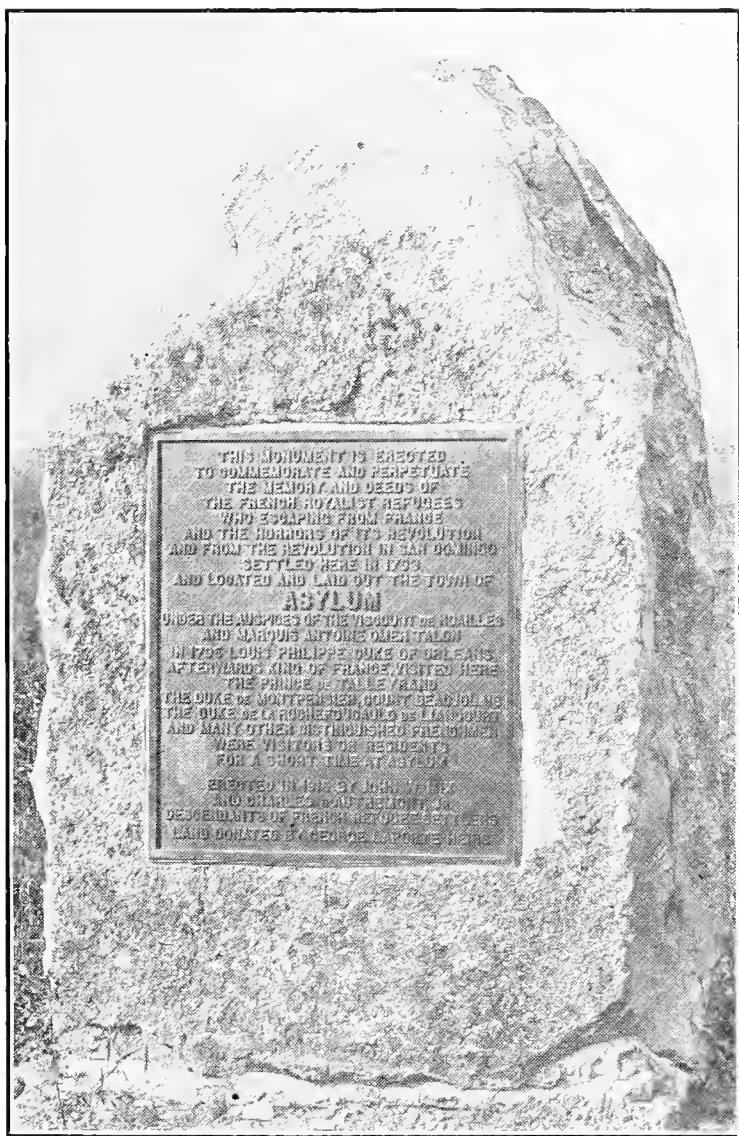
The following order of exercises was carried out in the presence of a very large audience from all parts of Bradford County and the surrounding region, W. T. Horton, president of Bradford County Historical Society, presiding:

Bugle Call—Assembly, ...	EDWARD WALKER.
"America,"	Audience, led by MRS. GEORGE R. HILL.
Invocation, ...	REV. C. S. STEVENS.
Unveiling, ...	ANGELIQUE and JANE SPALDING.
"La Marseillaise,"	Young Ladies' Chorus.
Presentation to Bradford County Historical Society, JOHN C. INGHAM, ESQ.	
Acceptance, ...	GEORGE T. INGHAM.
Address, ...	HON. A. C. FANNING.
Address, ...	DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO,
	Secretary, Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
Benediction, ...	DR. C. S. STEVENS.

The committee of arrangements consisted of: John A. Biles, George T. Ingham, Fred D. Kerrick, Brooks Kerrick, and Mrs. E. L. Smith, from the Bradford County Historical Society, and the following from the D. A. R.: Mrs. J. D. Mercer, Mrs. Charles S. Mayberry, Mrs. Emory J. Kerrick, Mrs. Theresa Homet Patterson, Mrs. Walter Walcott, Miss Lillian Storrs, and Miss Marion Storrs.



DEDICATORY EXERCISES AT ASYLUM.



THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
TO COMMEMORATE AND PERPETUATE
THE MEMORY AND DEEDS OF
THE FRENCH ROYALIST REFUGEES
WHO ESCAPED FROM FRANCE
AND THE HORRORS OF ITS REVOLUTION
AND FROM THE REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO
SETTLED HERE IN 1793
AND LOCATED AND Laid OUT THE TOWN OF
ASYLUM
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VISCOUNT DE NOAILLES
AND MARQUIS ANTOINE D'ANTALON
IN 1795 LOUIS PHILIPPE DUKE OF ORLEANS
AFTERWARD KING OF FRANCE VISITED HERE
THE PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND
THE DUKE DE MONTPESSIER DUKE DE BATH
THE DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD DE CHANTERLE
AND MANY OTHER DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN
WERE VISITORS OR RESIDENTS
FOR A SHORT TIME AT ASYLUM
ERECTED IN 1869 BY JOHN WARD
AND CHARLES BROWN TRUSTEES IN
DESCENDANT OF FRENCH REFUGEE SETTLERS
AND DONATED TO GEORGE W. BROWN HERE

MARKER AT ASYLUM.

The inscription upon the large bronze tablet reads as follows:

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
TO COMMEMORATE AND PERPETUATE
THE MEMORY AND DEEDS OF
THE FRENCH ROYALIST REFUGEES,
WHO ESCAPING FROM FRANCE
AND THE HORRORS OF ITS REVOLUTION,
AND FROM THE REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO,
SETTLED HERE IN 1793,
AND LOCATED AND LAID OUT THE TOWN OF
ASYLUM,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VISCOUNT DE
NOAILLES AND MARQUIS ANTOINE OMER TALON.
IN 1796 LOUIS PHILIPPE, DUKE OF ORLEANS,
AFTERWARDS KING OF FRANCE, VISITED HERE.
THE PRINCE DE TALLYRAND,
THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER, COUNT BEAUJOLAIS,
THE DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOCAULD DE LIANCOURT,
AND MANY OTHER DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMEN,
WERE VISITORS OR RESIDENTS FOR A SHORT TIME
AT ASYLUM.
ERECTED IN 1916, BY JOHN MIX
AND CHARLES D'AUTREMONT, JR.,
DESCENDANTS OF FRENCH REFUGEE SETTLERS,
LAND DONATED BY GEORGE LAPORTE HEIRS.

The various organizations and individuals erecting this memorial are to be thanked by the people of this State for calling attention to this too little known settlement, and to the romantic story of the trials and sorrows of this colony of French refugees. The story of this most interesting colony is well told in "The Story of Some French Refugees, and Their Azilum, 1793-1800," by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray, of Athens.

The story of this French settlement in Bradford County, and the Norwegian settlement, of Ole Bull, in Potter County, have neither of them been given the importance which they both deserve. Had Pennsylvania been the native state of Longfellow both of these

romantic events would have been made immortal. Some day, however, Pennsylvania may have a poet who shall make use of the rich storehouse of romance which the history of the State contains. Pennsylvania has always loomed so large on the horizon of industrial and commercial life, that we have failed to see the poetry in this sturdy State. [People may be vitally interested in a cash register, but they cannot *love* it. There is quite a difference in the "purse-strings" and the "heart-strings"—even in the work of an historical commission.]

MARKER AT CHESTER SPRINGS, ERECTED BY THE CHESTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DEDICATED OCTOBER 7, 1916.

The marker, a large boulder with bronze tablet, was dedicated at Chester Springs on October 7, 1916, at the time of the Ninth Annual Historical Commemoration of the Chester County Historical Society. The marker was erected at Chester Springs on the site of the old Revolutionary Hospital and in memory of the soldiers of Washington's army at Valley Forge. At the dedicatory services the following program was carried out:

Address of Welcome, ...JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, ESQ.
History of Chester Springs and Other Revolutionary Hospitals in
Chester County, ...JESSE E. PHILIPS.
Unveiling of Tablet, ...By ELIZABETH COLSON,
Great-great-granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Kennedy.
Music.
Acceptance of Tablet by President, ...GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS.
Address, ...COL. AARON H. APPEL, Surgeon (Retired), U. S. Army.
Address, ...BENJAMIN RUSH.
Benediction, ...REV. SAMUEL E. SMITH.
Music.

The following inscription is contained on the bronze tablet:

CHESTER SPRINGS
FORMERLY YELLOW SPRINGS
A REVOLUTIONARY HOSPITAL
BUILT BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS IN 1777 STOOD
ABOUT ONE HUNDRED YARDS NORTH OF THIS POINT
MANY REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN IT
ARE BURIED IN THIS VICINITY.
DR. SAMUEL KENNEDY
ITS DIRECTOR AND SURGEON
DIED HERE JUNE 17, 1778.
MARKED BY CHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1916.



MARKER AT CHESTER SPRINGS.

MARKER PLACED ON SPANISH HILL, AT SITE OF SUSQUEHANNOCK
VILLAGE OF CARANTOUAN, IN HONOR OF VISIT OF STEPHEN
BRULE, UNDER AUSPICES OF BRADFORD COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

A granite stone, marking the site of the Susquehannock or Andaste stockaded fort of Carantouan, at Spanish Hill, Bradford County, was dedicated on October 15, 1915, under the auspices of the Bradford County Historical Society. The celebration was in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the "Advent of the White Man into Pennsylvania." Estienne Brule visited this place in 1615, when seeking the assistance of the Andaste for the expedition of Champlain against the Onondaga Fort. Some facts concerning this most historic site are given in the report of the Susquehanna Archæological Expedition, given in this report of the Commission.

The committee of arrangements for the dedicatory services was as follows: J. Andrew Wilt, C. F. Heverley, John A. Biles, John H. Chaffee, and George T. Ingham.

The following program was carried out:

Music, ...Veteran Drum Corps.
Introductory Remarks, ...W. T. HORTON, President of Society.
Singing—"Pennsylvania," School Children.
Unveiling Marker, ...C. F. HEVERLEY,

Librarian of Society, Assisted by D. A. R., G. A. R.

Taking Picture of Assemblage.

Music, ...Veteran Drum Corps.
Address—"Stephen Brule, the First White Man to Visit the Region,"

J. ANDREW WILT, Secretary Bradford County Historical Society.

Address—"Local Indian Tribes,"...CAPT. CHAS. L. ABERTSON, Waverly, N. Y.

Music, ...Veteran Drum Corps.

Remarks, ...THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,

State Librarian and Curator of Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Music—"America,"

.....Led by Schools of Waverly, South Waverly, Sayre, and Athens.

MARKERS ERECTED BY THE WOMAN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
PENNSYLVANIA, OF PITTSBURGH.

The Woman's Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh, has been doing a good work in the marking of several historic sites. It assisted in the placing of the marker at the site of Fort Morris, near Glade Farms, West Virginia, in September, 1915.

“Star-Spangled Banner,” Chorus of 100 School Children
from Mary J. Cowley School, led by Miss Florence Burgoyne.
Invocation, ...REV. JOHN WILLEY, S.T.D.
“Tenting on the Old Camp Ground,” Chorus.
Unveiling of Tablet, ...CHARLES C. SCAIFE.
Presentation to the City, .MRS. EDWARD A. JONES, President of the Society.
Acceptance, ...HON. JOSEPH G. ARMSTRONG, Mayor of Pittsburgh.
“America,” Chorus.

At a banquet held in the evening, addresses were made by W. H. Stevenson, Judge C. F. McKenna, Erasmus Wilson, Major A. B. Hay, E. E. Eggers, Col. S. W. Hill, Dr. W. I. Wishart, and Mrs. Edward A. Jones.

IN HONOR OF

GENERAL JOHN FORBES

IN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL FORCES THAT
CAPTURED FORT DUQUESNE NOVEMBER 25th 1758
AND IN HONOR OF THE OFFICERS WHO AFTER HIM WERE
IN COMMAND AT FORT PHIL

COLONEL HUGH MERCER 1758-1759
GENERAL JOHN STANWIX 1759-1760
BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT MONCKTON 1760
CAPTAIN SIMON ECUYER 1763
COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET 1764
CAPTAIN WILLIAM MURRAY 1765-1766
COLONEL JOHN REED 1768
MAJOR CHARLES EDMONDSTON 1770-1772
COLONEL JOHN NEVILLE 1773-1775-1777
CAPTAIN JOHN ARMSTRONG 1768

GENERAL LACHLAN MONTGOSH 1777-1778
GENERAL EDWARD HEND 1777-1778
COLONEL JOHN GIBSON 1778-1779-1781
COLONEL STEPHEN BAYARD 1781-1783
COLONEL DANIEL BRODHEAD 1779-1780-1781-1782
GENERAL WILLIAM IRVINE 1781-1782-1783
CAPTAIN JOHN FINLEY 1783
MAJOR JOSEPH MARGURY 1783-1784
LIEUTENANT DAVID LUCKETT 1785

THIS TABLET PLACED BY

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
NOVEMBER 25th 1915.

The inscriptions upon these two tablets are as follows :

TO MARK THE SITE OF
YE OLDE TOWN HALL
OF
ALLEGHENY-TOWN

ERECTED BY THE WOMAN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF PENNA.
JUNE 14TH, 1915.

ON THIS SITE
A MASS MEETING WAS HELD DECEMBER 27TH, 1860
TO PROTEST AGAINST REMOVING WAR MUNITIONS
FROM THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL TO THE SOUTH
THE ORDER WAS COUNTERMANDED BY
PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN
ERECTED BY
THE WOMAN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JUNE 1ST, 1916.

TABLETS PLACED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

1892.

The Block House of Fort Pitt and surrounding ground presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Schenley, June 10, 1892, by deed dated March 15, 1894.

1901.

Bronze tablet placed on the outside wall of the Allegheny County Court House, Pittsburgh, recording "Grant's Hill. On this hill the British under Major James Grant were defeated by the French and Indians from Fort Duquesne, September 14, 1758. Placed by the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R. "

1908.

A brass tablet placed in the concrete walk within the Block House grounds recording that: "The site of Fort Pitt built 1759-1761. Visited by George Washington 1753-1758-1770. Placed by the D. A. R. of Allegheny County, Pa."

1909.

Bronze tablet placed by the Pittsburgh Chapter D. A. R. on the monument over the remains of Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, Trinity Churchyard, Pittsburgh, recording Dr. Bedford's public services in Pittsburgh, and reproducing the original inscription placed by the Masons on the monument.

1915.

TABLETS PLACED BY THE PITTSBURGH CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL
SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Bronze tablet placed on the dividing line of the properties of the First Presbyterian and Trinity Churches, Pittsburgh, "In commemoration of the grant of this land for the Presbyterian Church and for Trinity Church by the heirs of William Penn in 1787, and in honor of the Officers of the Colonial and Revolutionary Armies who, after assisting in the achievement of American Independence were associated with the early history of Pittsburgh, many of whom were buried in this enclosure."

Captain William Anderson.
Commodore Joshua Barney.
Colonel Stephen Bayard.
Captain John Brandon.
Surgeon Felix Brunot.
Captain Edward Butler.
Captain Percival Butler.
General Richard Butler.
Colonel Thomas Butler.
General William Butler.
Chaplain H. H. Brackenridge.
Major Isaac Craig.
Captain Samuel Dawson.
Captain Ebenezer Denny.
General Alexander Fowler.
Colonel George Gibson.
Colonel John Gibson.
Captain John Guthrie.

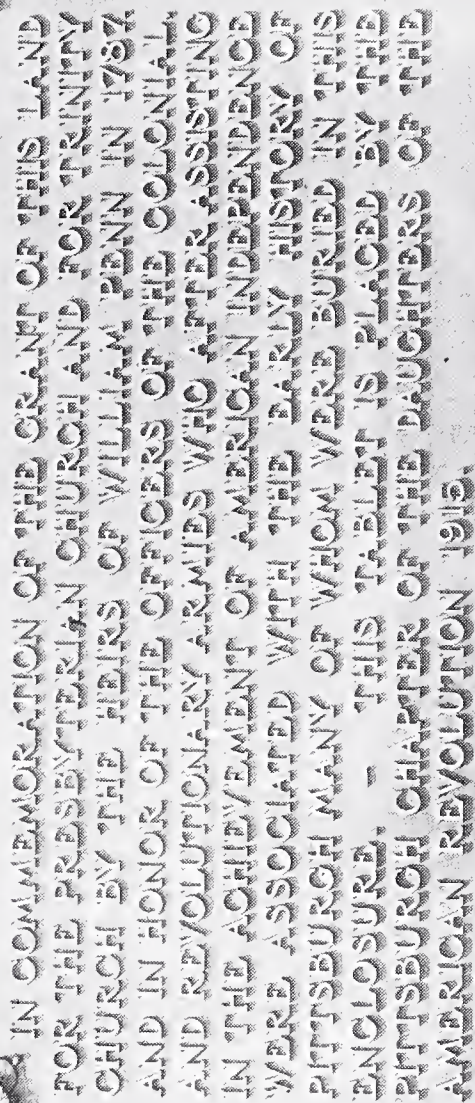
Captain Henry Heth.
Captain Michael Hufnagle.
Sergeant Major John Hull.
Captain Thomas Hutchins.
Captain Nathaniel Irish.
Captain John Irwin.
Colonel James Johnston.
Major Abraham Kirkpatrick.
Major Joel Lewis.
Colonel Stephen Lowrey.
Captain George McCully.
Colonel Æneas Mackay.
Colonel George Morgan.
Surgeon John Morgan.
Colonel James Morrison.
General John Neville.
Lieut. Colonel Pressley Neville.
Qm. General James O'Hara.

IN MEMORY OF
HENRY HETH
OF WINCHESTER VA.

CAPTAIN OF A VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT COMPANY FOR
SERVICE AT FORT PITT AND ON THE FRONTIER FROM
OCTOBER 1777 TO JANUARY 1782. WHOSE ESTATE
COVERED 400 ACRES OF LAND BETWEEN THIS POINT
AND EAST LIBERTY CALLED HETH'S DELIGHT

THIS TABLET DEDICATED BY THE
PITTSBURGH CHAPTER D.A.R.
1914



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Major John Ormsbuy.	Captain David Steel.
Lieutenant Gabriel Peterson.	Captain Adamson Tannehill.
Ass't Qm. Samuel Sample.	Captain George Wallace.
Major John Small.	Captain Edward Ward.
Major Thomas Smallman.	Captain John Wilkins.
Captain Devereux Smith.	Qm. General John Wilkins, Jr.
Lieutenant Jacob Springer.	

Bronze tablet placed at the entrance of the bridge over Heth's Run, the Butler Street entrance to Highland Park, Pittsburgh, by the City of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R.: "In memory of Henry Heth, of Winchester, Virginia, Captain of a Virginia Independent Company for service at Fort Pitt and on the frontier from October, 1777, to January, 1782, whose estate covered 400 acres of land between this point and East Liberty, called Heth's Delight."

BRONZE TABLETS PLACED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,
INCORPORATED.

Bronze tablet placed on the grounds surrounding the Block House of Fort Pitt "In honor of General John Forbes, in command of the British and Colonial forces that captured Fort Duquesne, November 25, 1758, and in honor of the officers who after him were in command at Fort Pitt."

Colonel Hugh Mercer.	General Lachlan McIntosh.
General John Stanwix.	General Edward Hand.
Brigadier General Robert Monckton.	Colonel John Gibson.
Captain Simon Ecuyer.	Colonel Stephen Bayard.
Colonel Henry Bouquet.	Colonel Daniel Brodhead.
Captain William Murray.	General William Irvine.
Colonel John Reed.	Captain John Finley.
Major Charles Edmondston.	Major Joseph Marbury.
Colonel John Neville.	Lieutenant David Luckett.
Captain John Armstrong.	

Bronze tablet placed at the entrance to the Block House grounds on one of the brick gate piers constructed from bricks made for and used in Fort Pitt, to record that: "The Block House of Fort Pitt, a redoubt built by Colonel Henry Bouquet, of the British army, in 1764, purchased with the site of Fort Pitt by General James O'Hara, September 4, 1805, inherited through her mother Mary

O'Hara Croghan by his granddaughter Mary Elizabeth Schenley and by her presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1892."

1916.

TABLETS PLACED BY THE PITTSBURGH CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL
SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Bronze tablet placed on the outside wall of the High School building in the Borough of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania: "In Honor of John Wilkins, Captain in the Continental Army, and of his son, John Wilkins, Jr., a soldier in the Revolution, Quartermaster General U. S. Army, 1796, and for whom Wilkinsburg was named. Also of William Wilkins, son of John Wilkins, Sr., 1779-1865, United States Senator, Minister to Russia, Member of Congress, Secretary of War, President of the Fifth Judicial District, Judge of the United States District Court of Western Pennsylvania, Member of the Pennsylvania Senate."

Bronze tablet placed on the outside wall of the High School building, Linden Avenue, in the Borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, "In honor of James Sharp, a Captain in the Expedition of General Forbes against Fort Duquesne, 1758, and his son, Matthew Sharp, a soldier in the War of the Revolution, 1778-1783, and James Sharp, son of Matthew Sharp, born 1784, died 1861, Founder of the Borough of Sharpsburg, 1826."

Bronze tablet placed on the outside wall of the Volunteer Hose Company's house in the borough of Whitaker, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, "to honor the memory of Aaron Whitaker, a soldier of the Revolution, son of James Whitaker and his wife Catherine, pioneer settlers about 1767, whose farm included this Borough which bears their name."

IN HONOR OF

JOHN WILKINS

CAPTAIN IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
AND OF HIS SON

JOHN WILKINS JR.

A SOLDIER IN THE REVOLUTION, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
U.S. ARMY 1796

AND FOR WHOM WILKINSBURG WAS NAMED.

ALSO OF

WILLIAM WILKINS

SON OF JOHN WILKINS SR. 1779-1865

UNITED STATES SENATOR-MINISTER TO RUSSIA-MEMBER
OF CONGRESS-SECRETARY OF WAR-PRESIDENT OF THE
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT-JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA-MEMBER OF
PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.

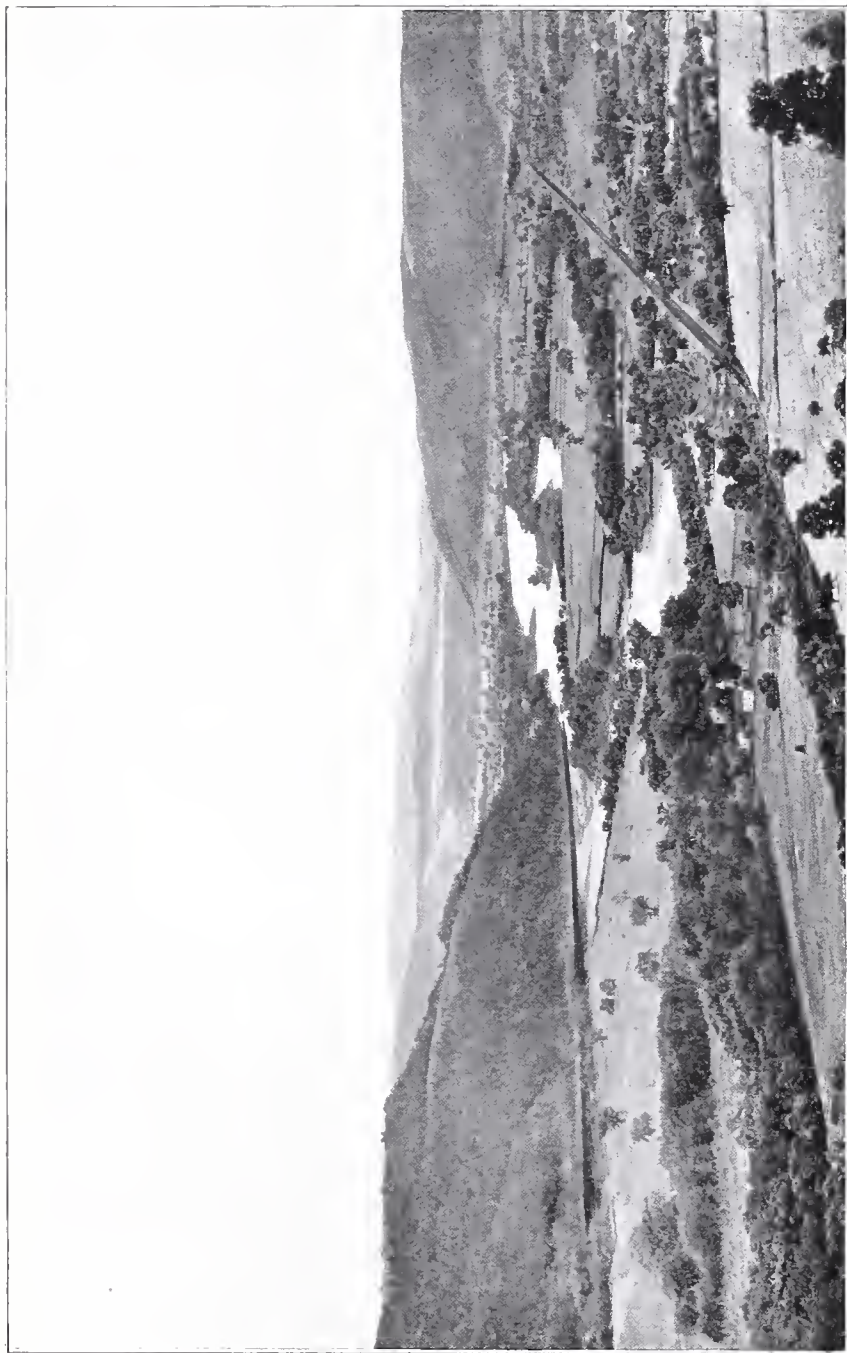
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY

THE PITTSBURGH CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1916



Report of the work of the
Susquehanna
Archaeological Expedition

Conducted during the summer of 1916



TIOGA POINT, AT ATHENS.
(Plate loaned by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray.)

THE SUSQUEHANNA ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

The Commission is pleased to give the following summary of the work of the Susquehanna Archæological Expedition by the Hon. Warren K. Moorehead, who conducted the expedition. Mr. Moorehead is a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners and is one of the leading authorities on American archæology and the present condition of the American Indians. He has conducted over a score of archæological expeditions in nearly all parts of the United States, and is the author of many books relating to American archæology and Indian history. Among the more widely known of these books are: "The Stone Age in North America," in two large volumes, and "The American Indian." He is now Curator of the Department of American Archæology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

BY WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

On May 16, 1916, an expedition of nine men left Lake Otsego, at the head of the Susquehanna River, central New York, and proceeded down that stream to the mouth of the river at Havre de Grace, Maryland. The purpose of the expedition was to record all the Indian sites along the main Susquehanna, and if possible to discover a cemetery of the Andastes. The expedition followed the plan adopted by the surveys in Maine, of traveling by canoe and camping. For the first two hundred miles this plan worked satisfactorily. On reaching the Wyoming Valley we found the river quite large, and from that place to its mouth there are cities, town and settlements, and these occupy most of the large Indian sites.

The soil along the river is exceedingly fertile, and some of the best farms in both New York and Pennsylvania flank the river on either side. Naturally farmers did not wish us to make excavations in the midst of growing crops, and it was frequently found inconvenient to secure suitable camping places. However, we did the best possible under the conditions. I would not advise anyone desiring to study the archæology of this region to camp along the river;

rather I would suggest that quarters be secured in a town, and the surrounding country be worked, using the town as a base.

There are a number of small sites about the head of the river (Lake Otsego), all of which indicate Iroquoian occupation. There is not much of archæological importance on the river until one reaches the mouth of the Unadilla. It is said that there are many specimens found along the Unadilla, but we did not go up that stream. In the neighborhood of Oneonta, New York, there are quite a number of sites. Willard E. Yager, Esq., living in Oneonta, has a large and interesting collection, made within fifty miles of his home. Perhaps the most important feature of his exhibit is the whole pottery of Andaste or early Iroquoian character. He has ten or twelve of these whole pots which were found in washouts along the river, at village sites, rock-shelters and at other places.

Maps of the river are not yet completed, yet including smaller camp sites there appear to be at least three hundred sites of Indian interest between the head of the river and its mouth. On the upper river, between Cooperstown, New York, and the Pennsylvania line, the sites are rather evenly divided between Iroquoian and Algonkian, although Iroquoian probably predominate. These do not appear to be Andaste. Between Great Bend, Pennsylvania, and Binghamton, New York, the sites indicate the predominance of Algonkian influence. Just below Binghamton the river again enters Pennsylvania, and, from this point to the tidewater at Havre de Grace, the Andaste culture is in evidence, but does not always predominate.

When the expedition was organized it was thought that the work on the Susquehanna could be accomplished in one season of four months. It is now known that it would require five summers, at least, to properly study the main river valleys, together with the Chemung, the West Branch, and the Juniata. The river is subject to floods, and these high waters deposit as much as two feet of silt over some sites, whereas others are left bare, the soil being washed away.

The Indian cabins seem to have been rather far apart, and each village seems to have occupied considerable space of ground. This of itself would make it necessary to spend considerable time in the labor of locating ash-pits, dwelling sites and cemeteries. With the deposition of great quantities of silt everywhere, it was found difficult to locate sites, since there were no surface indications of consequence.

As we proceeded down the river the men would land at a site marked on our maps as an Indian village of consequence during the historic period. Permission having been secured, these men would scatter about and sink test pits fifty or one hundred yards apart over an area of from ten to fifty acres. During the day our workmen would sink as many as two hundred of these pits, or one hundred in half a day. If this number of test pits resulted in no finds, the expedition would move on to another site.

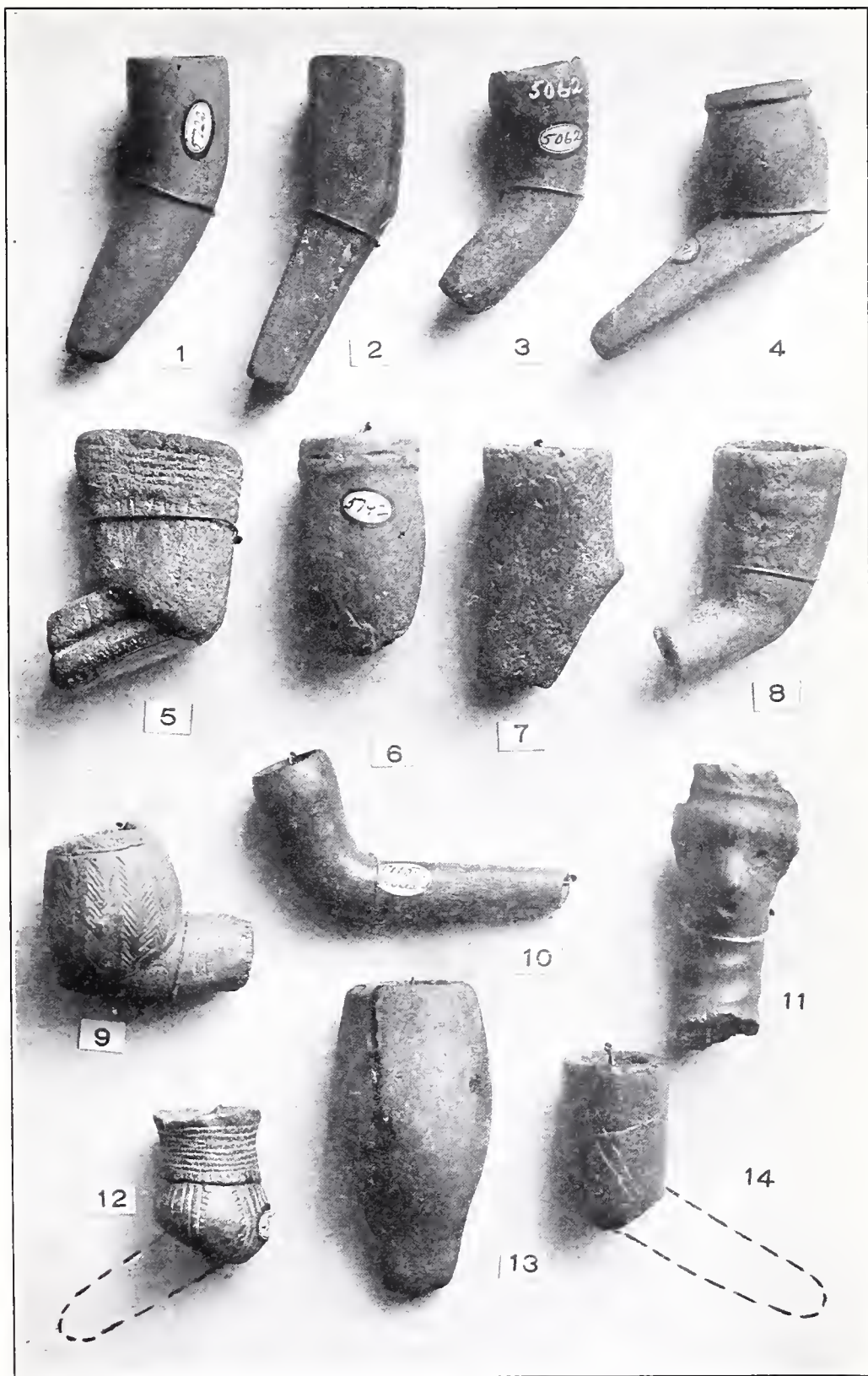
The early maps of Pennsylvania note quite a number of these historic Indian village sites along the river. I do not have time in this brief paper to mention these villages, but they are generally known and Dr. Donehoo has verified their locations. The Indians living on these sites played an important part in the Colonial wars. Most of the villages on the upper river were destroyed by the Sullivan and other military expeditions. The officers accompanying these expeditions have given us more or less satisfactory information as to the extent of the villages and the number of Indians occupying them. There was a considerable Indian population, especially on the upper river, to about the time of the American Revolution. Yet it is singular to observe that well-known sites, such as Onoquaga, in New York, and Tioga, Wyalusing, Towanda, Shamokin, and others in Pennsylvania, produced large numbers of glass beads, brass ornaments, silver or copper crucifixes or other European trinkets. In brief, between the head of the river and Athens, there appears to be far less evidence of prehistoric occupation than of historic. Compared with other rivers examined by me in past years, the upper and middle Susquehanna constitute the only one where evidence of European contact far outweighs the evidence of ancient occupation.

The nine men composing our expedition, with one exception, were all accustomed to searching for Indian remains on the surface, and as each site was examined eight of these men were landed to go over the entire ground very carefully, seeking for surface remains. Sometimes an entire day was spent at a single site. The net result of all of this work was rather meagre. The Delaware parallels the Susquehanna, and is a shorter river, yet indications along that river are to the effect that occupation was of a greater duration and more ancient. The two Onoquaga sites, in New York, are about six miles apart. There were as many as fifty large cabins located on the lower site just before the time of the American Revolution. Indians and others hostile to the American cause seem to have congre-

gated there in large numbers. Onaquaga played an important part in early historic times, as there is considerable literature relating to it. We employed some additional local labor on reaching this site, spending three days on the upper and three days on the lower sites. While some broken pottery and flint implements were discovered, we could find no cemetery and the large number of artifacts of brass, glass and iron in local collections seems to indicate recent rather than an old occupation.

It was on the islands in the river that we found most evidence of the more primitive cultures. This is particularly true of the islands between Athens and the mouth of the river, rather than further up. The soil on these islands had been much disturbed by floods, therefore, surface hunting was rendered more easy. Careful examination of all the washed places revealed the following facts: On the upper river, chipped implements, black chert with a little foreign material, such as Ohio flint; on the middle river there is some quartzite, considerable black chert and a little of the Pennsylvania jasper; on the lower river, quartz and quartzite predominate, rhyolite is common, but there is not very much black flint, save towards Harrisburg and Columbia. There is also more broken steatite, or soapstone, on the lower river than there is on the upper or middle.

On reaching the vicinity of Athens, Pennsylvania, the expedition spent twenty days studying that region lying between the mouth of the Chemung and Spanish Hill, or Carantouan, some ten miles up stream. Spanish Hill was an Andaste fortified village, visited by Stephen Brule in 1615, when he went on the mission for Champlain, in which he sought to obtain assistance in the war which the French were making upon the Onondaga fort. It was the first large Andaste settlement on the river. Reëforced by local collectors and Boy Scouts, the expedition searched this interesting region in the vicinity of Fort Sullivan faithfully, and found a cemetery containing fifty-nine skeletons, presumably Andaste. The two villages of Iroquoian historic period, presided over by Esther Montour (Queen Esther) and inhabited by the warring Six Nations, were located below Athens. Excavations in two score or more places verified observations made on the sites further up stream. Broken pottery is numerous and it appears to be both Algonkian and Iroquoian. There were great numbers of flat pebbles notched for use as net sinkers, a great many arrow points and some polished stone hatchets or celts. The chert implements are, for the most part, crudely made.



INDIAN CLAY PIPES FROM NORTH AND WEST BRANCHES OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.
(In Collections of The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.)

Before considering the cemetery, I desire to state that Spanish Hill, famous in local history as well as in literature, was a great disappointment. Over four hundred test pits were sunk on the hill itself and on the neighboring flats, but no indication of a large site could be discovered. Within a radius of forty kilometers of this place there are at least twenty-five collectors of specimens. These men have searched the hills and fields for many years. It is quite likely that most of the objects left by the Andaste have been picked up. Mrs. Louise W. Murray, in her book, "History of Old Tioga Point," devotes pages 51-66 to Spanish Hill, and gives a very good summary of the history of this place.

Alanson B. Skinner, Esq., had charge of the exploration of the Andaste cemetery, I being at Andover, Massachusetts, for school commencement. I insert several paragraphs from Mr. Skinner's report.

Just across the Chemung River from Athens, on the M. P. Murray farm, on Upper Queen Esther Flats, an Indian cemetery was found by Mr. Murray's grandfather, Abner Murray, prior to 1850. According to family tradition, numbers of skeletons, buried in trenches, had been ploughed out, or unearthed in digging foundation or post holes.

Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Murray, the Susquehanna River Archæological Expedition was invited to make excavations on this site. Almost immediately finds were made which indicated the presence of an ancient Iroquoian cemetery. In all a total of thirty-three graves were excavated and fifty-seven skeletons discovered. The bodies had been buried without regularity as to depth, or position, and were radiated in every direction. The remains were not accompanied by relics in the majority of cases, only a few graves containing objects, and these were often badly broken. In several instances a bit of pipe-stem, a single potsherd, or a small heap of fragments placed where whole vessels should have occurred, indicated that the Indians had apparently considered these small pieces sufficient to symbolize a vessel or a pipe. In some cases a part of a vessel occurred in one grave, and other fragments of the same utensil in another—perhaps some distance away. Nearly all the objects unearthed were near the head or hips of the skeleton, but in one grave the only one containing objects suggesting white contact, brass or copper beads were found about the neck, a steel scalping knife at the breast, and a discoidal stone beneath the knees.

No bodies were found stretched at length, but flexed burials, the knees drawn up to nearly the chin, and bundle burials, the bones heaped beside or over the skull, were found.

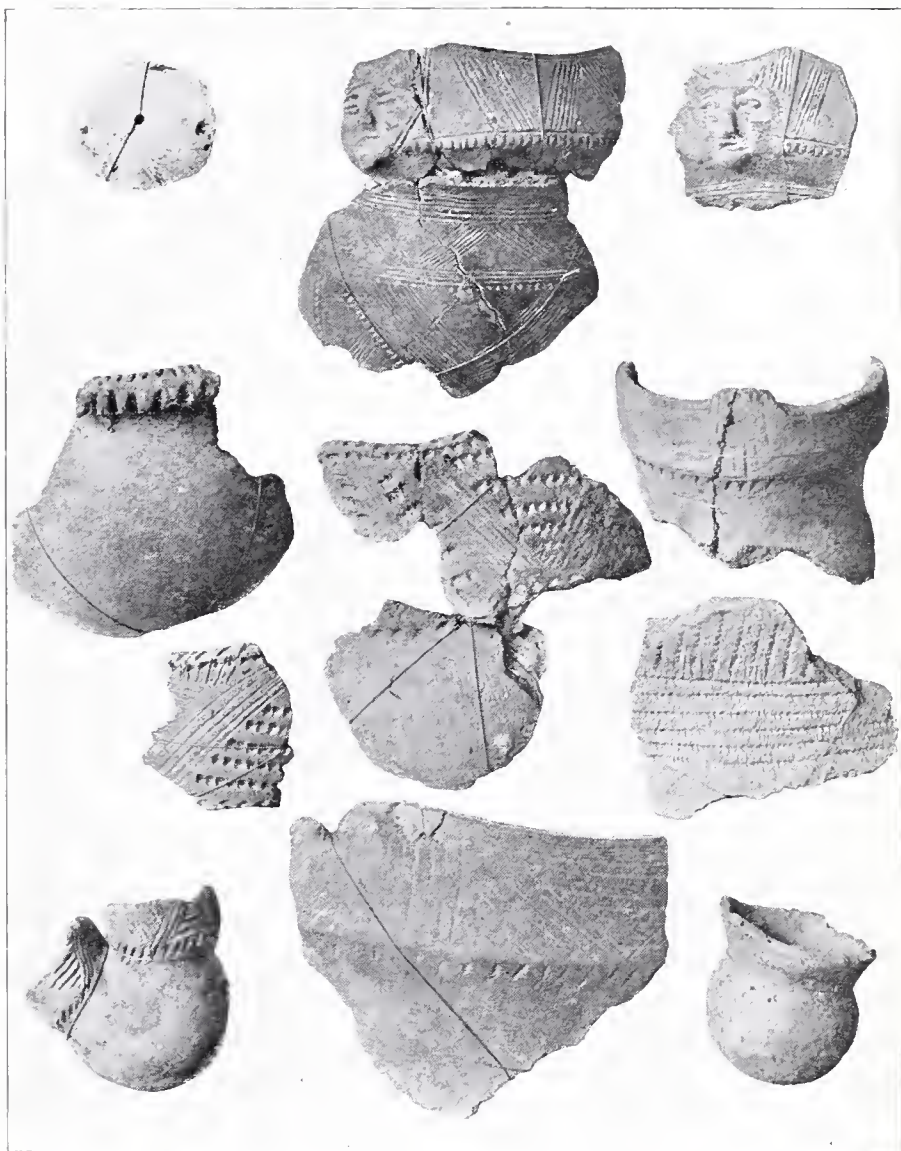
Most of the bones were in poor condition, as were the majority of the relics found with them. However, some of the pottery vessels were found to be restorable.

From one to seven skeletons occurred on the same level in the same grave. The larger number comprised a small ossuary, for six bundle burials—indicating that the bone had been deposited in the pit subsequent to the disappearance of the flesh—were ranged round a flexed skeleton. Often one grave contained several bodies at different levels, the upper ones probably being intrusive, and later. One bundle burial had heaped over it a ceremonial deposit of the antlers of deer, completely covering the skeleton. Some burials were minus their heads, and at least one disassociated skull was found.

A number of graves were opened in which there were no skeletons, or at best only a few portions of bones. Possibly these had contained bodies afterwards dug up by the natives and reinterred, perhaps in the small ossuary. Some may have been rifled by whites at a much later time.

POTTERY.—Andaste pottery resembles that of the western Iroquoian tribes—the Erie, Wenro, Neuter group—more closely than that of any other people, yet possesses a certain distinctive characteristic of its own. This type, with immensely deep collar, sometimes more than half the height of the pot, occurs from one end of the Andaste, or Conestoga, country to the other, fragments having been found as far south as southern Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They occur on nearly every known Andaste site. A characteristic of nearly all of the pots of this type is, that the decoration, stamped on with a cord wrapped stick, has usually been pressed in so hard as to cause the place marked to bulge inward, giving the inside of the vessel where the ornamentation occurs, a corrugated appearance. Pottery is abundant on most northern Andaste sites, but is far less common lower down on the Susquehanna. It occurs in graves, fire and shell pits, and in refuse dumps. It is also occasionally found cached under overhanging rocks.

We found an unmistakable beaver effigy pipe. It was evidently so highly prized by its owner that it was carried to his grave and there placed, even though a portion of the stem was broken off and lost.



SPECIMENS OF POTTERY AND OTHER ARTIFACTS FOUND AT ATHENS.
(Plate loaned by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray.)

The finding of a beaver effigy, of antler, in the same cemetery would make it seem possible that this site might have been the burial ground of the Beaver clan; on the other hand, both beaver effigies might equally have been images of the owner's dream guardian.

There was found a large horned owl effigy pipe, and a broken wolf pipe, both in the possession of Dr. T. B. Stewart, of Lock Haven, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Dr. Stewart obtained the first pipe from a grave, the second one he found on the surface. A similar wolf pipe, in much better condition and of the same material, so-called "fire-clay," was formerly in the Hendricks collection at Sunbury. It was found in a Conestoga grave near the site of Fort Augusta.

There has not been enough archaeological work done along the river to warrant offering positive observations, but I would like to suggest, as has been intimated, that the river seems to have played a more important part in historic rather than prehistoric times. It is a question whether the Algonkian or the Iroquoian influence predominated between Binghamton and the mouth of the river. The western boundaries of the Andaste are not determined, since the West Branch has not been explored. An inspection of the large collection owned by Dr. Stewart indicates that the Andaste were numerous on the West Branch. Mr. Skinner thinks that the Andaste western outpost reached as far as the Erie settlements. A survey or examination of the West Branch would shed considerable light on this interesting problem.

After the expedition left Athens it did not spend a great length of time at any one point, although it stopped at all of the historic sites and discovered quite a number of smaller sites, which had not been previously mapped.

In the Wyoming Valley no work was done, for the reason that the Wyoming Valley Historical Society claims this field, and its curator, Mr. Christopher Wren, is doing good work. Below Plymouth, the site of a large Shawnee town was examined. Here we found quite a number of stone artifacts, including a pipe.

At Columbia there is a large outcrop of heavy slate and there are numbers of sites, apparently prehistoric, in the neighborhood of which no historic objects were found. Large numbers of winged or problematic forms in an unfinished state have been found near Columbia. There are one hundred and fifty of these in the collection of Mr. Theodore Urban, and we secured a number for the Museum

of the American Indian. From Columbia to the mouth of the river evidence of ancient opposition far exceeds that of the historic period.

Below Columbia there are many sites, particularly after one has passed through the mountains and reached the region lying about Havre de Grace, in Maryland. The largest village site observed is on the east bank of the Susquehanna, just below Havre de Grace, extending for more than a mile along the stream. About one hundred objects were picked up in this place in the course of an afternoon. Not far above Port Deposit there are four or five small islands in the center of the river, in fact they are more properly groups of rocks exposed at low water, rather than islands. On these were found a number of pictographs, nearly one hundred in number. No reference to them has been found, although it is possible that they have been reported on by previous explorers.

The Susquehanna River Valley presents some very interesting problems. It might be premature to draw conclusions, but a sufficient amount of work has been done to indicate, if not verify, some archæological observations. The indication is that the West Branch seems to have played a more important part in prehistoric times than the main river. For reasons mentioned elsewhere in this brief report, it was not possible for us to examine the West Branch. That is work that Dr. Donehoo, I trust, will be enabled to carry on in the future. The West Branch is certainly a most promising field. It will quite likely connect the Andaste with certain of the Iroquois further west and north. That is the view of Mr. A. C. Parker and also of Mr. A. B. Skinner, but as stated above, is more or less theoretical at the present time.

The stone and clay relics themselves found between Lake Otsego, the head of the river, down to the mouth at Chesapeake Bay, indicate, as has been noted, the mingling of Algonkian, Andaste and Iroquois cultures. The interesting feature is that the historic sites on the middle and upper river seem to predominate. It is my opinion that, as the white people began to occupy the coast and interior of this country, and the Indians were gradually forced back, they followed the lines of least resistance, went up the Susquehanna and established the early village concerning which our historical records are complete. These villages are probably located on sites that were occupied by prehistoric tribes. The finding of chipped and stone implements, crude pottery and unfinished implements would indicate this fact.



Iroquois Pipe.

Owned by Dr. T. B. Stewart, of Lock Haven. The pipe is very highly polished and is 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. This pipe was found in a grave near a large village site at the "Big Island," about two miles east of Lock Haven. It is similar in design and material to the pipes found at the various Andaste sites along the Susquehanna river.

There is not much evidence of aboriginal trade or commerce on the river. While some flint was brought in from Ohio, most of the stone, for implements, made use of by the Indians, is local. There is no evidence of a high culture on the river. Rather, the Indians were below those of northern New York, Ohio, or even Virginia. That is, their art forms are inferior. The striking thing to me was, not so much the poverty of material as the inferiority of material on the whole of the Susquehanna. The exceptions are found in the collections made by Willard Yager and Dr. T. B. Stewart. These gentlemen have in their collections large numbers of artistic and well-made stone objects. Yet, in both collections, the poor or crude material predominates. This, it seems to me, is significant.

The lower Susquehanna was doubtless occupied in times of considerable antiquity. While the lower river Indians occupied villages of more or less extent, particularly at the mouth of the river, and at Columbia, and at the island at the mouth of the Juniata, and elsewhere, yet culturally they were low. They seemed to have depended chiefly upon fishing and hunting, and the scarcity of pestles and grinders indicates no tendency toward permanent agricultural villages. The exact relationship between these people and those of the Delaware or other and more remote places, must be worked out at some future time. Their implements are in no wise superior to the general run of chipped and polished stone objects found along the Maryland coast between the mouth of the river and Baltimore.

The pictographs, which these people made on small islands just above Port Deposit, are inferior to the pictographs made by the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. Some of the outlines made by Mr. Marye indicate this fact. There is no particular motif and the designs are quite simple and follow one general plan.

I would like to suggest to the honorable gentlemen constituting the Pennsylvania Historical Commission that they permit Dr. Donehoo to carry on investigations along the West Branch, the Juniata and such of the main river as lies within Pennsylvania; that Dr. Donehoo spend part of the spring and fall of each year for the next four or five years in this work. Work along the river between June 15 and September 1 is unsatisfactory and carried on under difficulties, for the reason that there are growing crops on all of the important sites, and it is necessary to pay the owners heavy damages for permission to make excavations.

I think that the observations made by Dr. Donehoo will be of real value to both history and archæology, and certainly the results would justify such expenditures of time and money as are necessary.

(Signed.)

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,

In charge of the Susquehanna Archæological Expedition.

THE SUSQUEHANNA ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, held at Philadelphia, May 27, 1916, the Secretary was appointed to go with the proposed archæological expedition as its representative, and was granted sufficient funds to pay his necessary expenses while on this expedition.

The Secretary having fulfilled this mission, begs leave to submit the following report of the work done on this preliminary survey of the archæology of the Susquehanna River Valley. Since writing this report, the summary of the archæology of the Susquehanna, by Hon. Warren K. Moorehead, has been received for publication as a part of this report. As these two reports were written without consultation on the part of their authors, and as no attempt has been made to make the statements agree, the two reports give the observations and conclusions of each writer.

The Secretary wishes to thank the members of the Commission for the opportunity afforded of studying this most interesting region in conjunction with Mr. Moorehead and Mr. Skinner. The entire trip was of interest, not only from the standpoint of archæology, but also from the historical point of view.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. DONEHOO,

Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

The archæology of the State of Pennsylvania is most interesting because of the various cultures which are found along the Delaware, Susquehanna and Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. Pennsylvania was, in a great measure, the field where many of the migrations of the Indian tribes, westward and northward, commenced in historic times. It may have been the region in which the separation of many of the Algonkian and Iroquoian tribes took place. The author of this brief report is becoming more and more convinced that the Iroquois tribes of New York reached their historic habitat from the

south or southwest, and that before they reached the New York region, they had dwelt for a time along the streams of Pennsylvania. The author wishes it to be understood at the commencement of this report, that he makes all statements in it on his own responsibility, and that neither Prof. Moorehead or Mr. Skinner can be held responsible for the conclusions reached or for the theories advanced. Prof. Moorehead, who had charge of the expedition, will write a book, giving the full history of the expedition and of the work accomplished. This will be the official report of the work done by the expedition.

The author has for many years made a study of the Indian occupation of Pennsylvania. In prosecuting this study he has not only read all of the early records, but has also made himself familiar with the entire region between the Delaware and the Ohio Rivers, and between the New York boundary and the Potomac River by many trips over the Indian trails by foot. He realized at the commencement of this special study, that a knowledge of the topography of the region noted was absolutely essential to an understanding of the migration of the various tribes and the causes underlying the settlement of the various historic Indian villages. He started on this expedition with several theories concerning the Andaste, or Susquehannock, occupation of the river which bears the name of this most interesting Iroquoian tribe. So far as some of these theories are concerned, he has never heard any student of Pennsylvania archæology advance them.

The archæology of the Susquehanna River region is of particular interest because it embraces three cultures, that of the Iroquoian, the Algonkian and, to a small extent, that of the Siouan. Notwithstanding the interest which archæologists have always had in the region within the boundaries of this State, no extensive scientific investigation has ever been made of it. Various institutions and a number of individual students have made investigations in different localities, but nothing of an extensive sort has ever been attempted in the entire State. This seems very strange, when one considers the real archæological and historical importance of the field. Far more work has been done in Ohio, Indiana and in the western states whose archæology is, to a great extent, founded upon that of Pennsylvania. A knowledge of the archæology of Pennsylvania is essential to a right understanding of that of the western states. The migration of the Algonkian and Iroquoian tribes westward

influenced the later cultures of the western tribes to a far greater extent than is commonly supposed. The generally accepted theory of the migration of the Iroquois into their historic habitat in New York from the north, the author has never accepted. He realizes that up to the present time there are not enough facts to prove that the Iroquois entered New York from the south or southwest, nevertheless he holds this theory of the northward movement of the Iroquoian tribes, from the south or southwest. The traditional account of the eastward movement of the Delaware and Iroquois as given in the *Walum Olum* of the Delaware, and of the driving out of the Talligewe (or Allagewe, after whom the Allegheny River and Mountains are named), is more than mere tradition. This separation may have taken place at the headwaters of the Ohio River, from which point the Delaware, Shawnee and other Algonkian tribes of the east, as well as the various Iroquoian tribes, migrated to their historic habitats. The Andaste, or Susquehannock, reached the Susquehanna River by way of the Juniata and the West Branch, which was reached over the divide at the headwaters of the Allegheny River. The Erie, the Andaste and the Neuter were left behind as the tribes of the Iroquois Confederation—which was formed at a later period—moved forward to the historic habitat in New York.

That the historic Iroquois habitat in New York State was occupied by an earlier Algonkian people seems proved by the investigations of E. H. Gohl, at Auburn, New York. The author has read very carefully the report of these investigations, kindly given to him by Mr. Gohl, and has compared the culture of the Auburn site with that of the Munsee Cemetery, at Minisink, New Jersey, as given in the report of George G. Heye, and has been struck by the very great similarity between these. That of the Auburn site is more purely Algonkian. The Munsee, who may be called the "Senecas" of the Delaware tribe, not only because of the similarity of meaning of name, but also because of similarity of characteristics, probably led the advance movement of the tribes in the eastward migration, reaching the upper Susquehanna at the Wyoming Valley, and the region of Auburn, before the Iroquois had moved from the West Branch and Allegheny, to drive him out.

A comparison between the artifacts found by Mr. A. C. Parker, Archæologist of the State of New York, in his excavations in the Erie burial ground at Ripley, New York, with those found by our



SPECIMENS FOUND AT HUNLOCKS CREEK.

CACHE: 43 pieces all found in one burial lot. (Wren) Hunlocks Creek, Susquehanna Valley, Pa. Central figure, Mica, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, 2 drilled specimens, 12 blue-black "blades" and flaked implements. (In Collections of The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkesbarre, Pa.)

expedition in the burial ground at Athens, Pa., bear such a striking resemblance that one cannot escape the conviction that at the period of these burials the Erie and the Andaste were either one tribe or so closely related that the cultures were identical. One could almost be convinced that the Athens site was an Erie burial ground, were it not for the fact that the artifacts found at Athens are almost exactly reproduced in those found at Lock Haven by Dr. T. B. Stewart, and in those found at the various Conestoga sites along the lower Susquehanna River. The animal pipes, the archaic Iroquoian pots and other artifacts are of the same type. The only difference which the author has been able to discover—in reading Mr. Parker's report—is in the condition of the skeletal remains. Those found at Athens were very much older, none of the skeletal remains found in the deeper burials were in good condition. In fact all were so soft and cheesy that even a touch of the trowel would cut through them. In the present investigations at Lock Haven no skeletal remains are found in the Andaste graves, even where pipes, banner-stones, celts and other artifacts associated with burials are found.

The author would say, after having made these examinations and read these reports of similar investigations, that the oldest Andaste village sites and burial grounds were situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in the region of Lock Haven, which is at the very end of the great West Branch Valley. Beyond this point come the high, steep mountains and narrow valleys and then the divide between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny Rivers.

Another theory, which the author has held for several years, concerning the region occupied by the Andaste, or Susquehannock, may be mentioned, as of interest to the general student of Indian history, and which the investigations made by him on this expedition seem to prove, is as follows: The Andaste, or Susquehannock, at the time of John Smith's expedition up the lower Susquehanna in 1607, occupied the lower river as far as the present Sunbury, then up the West Branch to Lock Haven. From this point their trails ran overland to Towanda, by way of Lycoming Creek to headwaters and then across to Towanda Creek and down it to the Susquehanna. Another trail ran up Muncy Creek to its headwaters and then down a branch of Towanda Creek. If one will look at a good map of the Susquehanna River, or, better still, take the trip by water and by land from Towanda to Sunbury, the one reason for this cut-off of

the Andaste from Sunbury to the West Branch will be seen. The Susquehanna River from Towanda to the head of the Wyoming Valley is a series of curves. The river between these points almost doubles upon itself again and again. In some places it is but a mile or two across the mountains from one point on the river to another, while by water, following the curves of the river, it will be ten or fifteen miles. Not only is the distance lengthened, but the entire river is bounded by lofty mountains which run down almost to the river banks. The distance up Towanda Creek, and then down Lycoming Creek to Williamsport, and then down the West Branch to Sunbury, is very much less than it is between Towanda and Sunbury by the river and the trip can be made in much less time. The most southerly Andaste village above Sunbury was probably at, or near, Wyalusing. The villages on the West Branch would be reached from this point by the trail up Sugar Run to South Branch of Towanda Creek, and then on down to the West Branch, by way of Muncy Creek.

There was another reason for this detour. According to John Smith the "Massawomekes" were the "mortall enimies" of the Susquehannocks. In his splendid article on the Susquehannocks in the Handbook of American Indians, Mr. Hewett identifies this name with the name from which we derive Wyoming, as a corruption. The Delaware name for the present Wyoming was M'cheuwaming, meaning "at the great flats, or plain." The Indian name has been corrupted to Wyoming. The animate plural of this name would be M'Cheuomek, which Smith heard in another dialect as Massawomeck. These Massawomeckes were probably the same as the Scahentoarrhonons of the Jesuit Relation of 1635. These were destroyed by the Iroquois in 1652. As they occupied the Wyoming Valley in 1607, one can see why the Andaste villages and trails ran up the West Branch to its headwaters and then across to the village sites at Wyalusing, Towanda, Sugar Creek, Athens, and Spanish Hill.

The investigations at Spanish Hill, just above the State line, near Waverly, New York, as well as the investigation of the traditional stockaded village at the mouth of Sugar Creek, has almost convinced the author that Carantouan, which has been placed at the site of Spanish Hill, was a stockaded site used only in times of war and not a permanent village site. It would seem that this hill, which occupies a most strategic position, commanding the Chemung and

the North Branch valleys, was a rallying point to which the Andaste went, not only from the villages south of it along the main Susquehanna, but also from the villages on the West Branch in the region of Lock Haven and Williamsport. Stephen Brule was sent by Champlain, in 1615, to Carantouan to obtain five hundred warriors to assist him in his fight against the Onondaga Fort. Brule did not return and Champlain was obliged to give up the attempt to take this stronghold. Three years afterwards Champlain met Brule, who gave him an account of his trip to Carantouan and of the reasons why he could not get the five hundred warriors from Carantouan. Champlain says in his account of this meeting with Brule, "After it had been resolved by the inhabitants of Carantouan to send the five hundred men, these were very long in getting ready, although urged by Brule to make haste, who explained to them that if they delayed any longer they would not find us there. And in fact they did not succeed in arriving until two days after our departure from that place, which we were forced to abandon, since we were too weak and worn by the inclemency of the weather. This caused Brule and the five hundred men whom he had brought, to withdraw and return to their village of Carantouan. After their return Brule was obliged to stay and spend the rest of the autumn and all the winter, for lack of company and escort home." Champlain says again in this account of Brule's visit to Carantouan, "When the Council was ended and it was decided to send the men, orders were given to collect, prepare, and arm them, so as to go and join us where we were encamped before the fort and village of our enemies."

Spanish Hill has always been considered as being the site of this village of Carantouan. The hill itself is a natural fortification, overlooking the Chemung Valley and the beautiful flats southward to Athens. It was an ideal site for a stockade fort. But it could not have been the site of the permanent village of Carantouan, which must have been situated somewhere on the beautiful and rich flats south of it. The fertile valley below the hill is almost exactly like the region south of Lock Haven, which stretches southward through Jersey Shore, Williamsport, etc. The deposit of silt along this valley at Waverly has probably covered the original site of the Andaste villages and corn fields. An investigation of Spanish Hill gave no evidence whatever of it having been a permanent village site. Owing to the heavy rains during the time of the investigation at

this place, careful work was not possible. But many test holes and trenches were dug, not only on the hill, but upon the sides of it. The soil at no place gave evidence of any long occupation, or even of a short occupation by a large number of people. According to Brule, there were eight hundred warriors at Carantouan when he was there. If Spanish Hill was the site of the stockade containing eight hundred men, some evidence of that occupation should be found, if it was used for any length of time. We found a few scattered fragments of pottery on the surface. Nothing whatever in any of the test holes which were dug. It seems to the author, after having made the investigation on Spanish Hill and in the valley about it, that the permanent village of Carantouan must have been situated in the region south of it. Brule does not say that it was upon a hilltop. The hilltop contains several acres of land. It is difficult to ascend on all sides. There is no water obtainable on the hill. It could be used as a place of defense for a short time, but not as a permanent village site. Brule also says in the account given, that the Council of the village sent out to "collect" the warriors which he asked for. It seems highly probable that the larger Andaste villages were south of the hill and that it was an outpost, stockaded point, used by all of the villages in the region as a rallying place when the Iroquois from the northward threatened the settlements. Every part of the broad valley between the Chemung and the North Branch gives evidence of a large population having occupied it during a long period.

All of the members of the expedition were disappointed in the very poor results of the investigation of this famous hill. Local collectors have many relics which have been found on this hill. These have all been "surface finds," which would bear out the theory of the hill having been used as a rallying point.

It seems highly probable to the author that careful, intensive investigation of the region south of Spanish Hill, towards Athens, will bring to light many facts concerning the Andaste occupation of this region. The burial ground at Athens, which was excavated by the expedition, and of which more will be said later in this report, was evidently a burial place of the Andaste. This site is almost opposite the town of Athens, known previously as Tioga. This is, perhaps, the most extensive burial site which has ever been investigated in this State. It is the only one of so large an extent of which the author has any knowledge within the region of Penn-

sylvania. It hardly seems probable that the Andaste would have had a burial ground five or six miles from the site of their village. It is more than probable that the Andaste village site of the time of the burials was situated either at the site of the present Athens, or along the upper end of Queen Esther's Flats. A number of Iroquoian graves have been opened within the town of Athens, as well as along the Chemung in the region of Spanish Hill. The skeletal remains found in these graves, as well as the pottery, are much later than those found in the Andaste graves on the Murray farm. So far as the author has examined the skeletal remains found in the graves in this region he is certain that the graves on the Murray farm are older than any in the entire region. The pottery found in these graves is of a more archaic type than any he has yet seen.

The author of this brief sketch wishes to emphasize the fact that the statements made concerning Spanish Hill are his own. General John S. Clark, so far as the author is aware, was the first writer to advance the theory that Spanish Hill was the site of the Carantouan of Brule and Chaplain. This location has been accepted by nearly all of the local historical writers, upon what seems to the author to be very unscientific grounds. Even the map of Champlain does not place a village on Spanish Hill, nor does it give the name "Carantouan." The legend on the map is "Carantouannais" and the symbols for the villages are placed in the region south of what is intended to be the Chemung and the Susquehanna Rivers, near the present Athens. The symbols for the villages of the "Carantouannais" are also west of the Susquehanna, on what was later named "Queen Esther's Flats," at the upper end of which the members of the expedition made the excavations on the Murray farm.

For every reason, this region appears to the author to have been the site of the permanent Andaste village, or a part of the general settlement of the Carantouannais, which covered the flats south of Spanish Hill.

Mrs. Louise Welles Murray, who has done so much historical work in the vicinity of Athens, does not agree with the author as to the situation of the permanent village site of Carantouan. She, and many others, insist upon the Spanish Hill location. Mrs. Murray is conducting investigations on Spanish Hill, with a view of finding the village site. The author hopes that her work may be successful in every way, and that she may discover scientific evidences of a per-

manent, pre-historic Iroquoian village site at that place. The author has no desire to cast aside traditions which are supported by scientific investigation. But, when scientific investigation is opposed in its results to the local traditions, the author accepts the former rather than the latter. To place the whole matter, so far as investigation up to the present is concerned, the author would state that he is inclined to hold the theory that the large, permanent settlement of the Carantouannais, in the region of Tioga Point, was on the flats at Waverly and along the upper end of Queen Esther's Flats, and that the stockaded fort visited by Brule, and noted on Champlain's map, *may* have been on Spanish Hill. The author has visited and carefully examined three supposed "Indian forts" in Pennsylvania. On not one of these was there the slightest evidence that the earth had ever been disturbed by human means. They were all perfectly natural formations, made by erosion. They looked like "forts," and they may have been used by the Indians as camp sites or points of observation, as flint arrow-points, fragments of pottery and other Indian artifacts are found on the surface. Excavation of such sites show no disturbance of the soil below the surface. The site examined at Plymouth, probably a part of the early Shawnee Town, had fire pits which were five feet deep. This site was not occupied for any great length of time. If Spanish Hill was the site of a permanent village, containing eight hundred warriors, there should be vast fire pits and other marked evidences of such occupation.

It is to be regretted that the so-called mounds and burial sites on the West Branch and at Sunbury were destroyed years ago, not only by the cutting of the canals and railroads, but also by vandals who had no regard whatever for the scientific value of the skeletal remains and of the aboriginal relics which were scattered to the four winds. These "mounds" were opened by some of the early settlers, who cared nothing for the history of the Indian, and who placed no value upon the relics which would now be almost priceless.

The history of the Iroquoian tribe, known to the Dutch and Swedes as the Minquas; to the French, as the Andastes, and to the English as the Susquehannocks, or Conestogas, is one of the most interesting and also pathetic in American ethnology. It is not my purpose to give a history of this tribe in this report. The author hopes at some future time to write a more extensive sketch of the

thrilling history of this most interesting people. A few facts, however, should be mentioned.

When John Smith landed in Virginia in 1607, the "Sasquesahan-nocks" dominated the region along the river, which took its name from them, from the southern boundary of New York to the head of Chesapeake Bay, and were considered one of the most noble and warlike of the aboriginal tribes on the continent. Smith went on his voyage of discovery from Jamestown on July 24, 1608. At the head of Chesapeake Bay he met with a party of the "Tockwogh" (probably Nanticoke), who told him of the "Sasquesahannokes", a mighty people, and mortall enimies with the Massawomeckes." Captain Smith was anxious to meet with some of the members of this tribe, so he sent his interpreter with one of the interpreters of the Tockwogh tribe, to ask some of these "Sasquesahannokes" to come down the river to meet him. In "The voyages and discoveries of Captain John Smith in Virginia" he tells of his meeting with these people. He says, "But to proceed, 60 of these Sasquesahan-nocks came to the discoverers with skins, Bowes, Arrowes, Targets, Beads, Swords, and Tobacco Pipes for presents. Such great and well proportioned men are seldom seene, for they seemed like Giants to the English, yea and to the neighbors: yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, (and they were) with much adoe restrained from adoring the discoverers as Gods. Those are the most strange people in all those Countries, both in language and attire; for their language it may well besee me their proportions, sounding from them, as it were a great voice in a vault, or cave, as an Eccho. Their attire is the skinnes of Beares and Woolves, some have Cas-sacks made of Beares heades and skinnes that a mans necke goes through the skinnes neck, and the eares of the beare fastened to his shoulders behind, the nose and the teeth hanging downe his breast, and at the end of the nose hung a Beares Pawe; the halfe sleeves comming to the elbowes were the neckes of Beares and the arms through the mouth, with pawes hanging at their noses. One had the head of a Woolfe hanging in a chaine for a jewell; his Tobacco pipe 3 quarters of a yard long, prettily carved with a Bird, a Beare, a Deare, or some such devise at the great end, sufficient to beat out the braines of a man; with bowes, and arrowes, and clubs, suitable to their greatness and condition. These are scarce known to Powhatan. They can make neere 600 able and mighty men, and are pallasadoed in their Townes to defend them from the Massa-

womekes their mortall enimies." This description of the Susquehannocks is interesting as it is the first written record of the white man's meeting with this tribe.

When the Dutch and the Swedes commenced their struggle for the possession of the rich trade in furs and peltries on the Delaware River, the Minquas were the most profitable customers of the trading posts which were established. In Captain Hendricksen's report of his discoveries in New Netherland in 1616 he makes mention of trading with the "Minquaes." The various trails eastward from the Andaste villages on the lower Susquehanna led to the various settlements which were made on the lower Delaware, at the site of the present Chester, New Castle, etc. These ran from the Andaste, or Susquehannock villages at the mouth of Octorara Creek, at the site of Columbia, Wrightsville, Lancaster, etc. The "Sasquesahannocks" met with by John Smith were, in all probability from some of the villages in the region of Conestoga Creek, or Wrightsville.

The Iroquois finally overthrew the Andaste in 1675, at the forts on the lower Susquehanna River. The surviving members of this once powerful tribe were scattered. Some went to the Potomac, where they settled on the east bank above Piscataway Creek. Some of these returned to the region of their villages near Lancaster, at Conestoga. These held a treaty with William Penn in 1701. The remnant of the great Andaste, or Susquehannock, tribe dwindled in numbers year by year. In 1763 they numbered but twenty. Six of these were killed on the night of December 14, 1763, by the "Paxton Boys," Scotch-Irish settlers. The remaining fourteen were taken to the workhouse at Lancaster for safe keeping. On December 27 the same gang of "Paxton Boys" rode to the workhouse, broke into it and killed the last remnant of the once dominant Susquehannocks.

The name Conestoga is the Anglicized form of the French spellings of the Iroquois Andasto'eronon and Gandasto'eronon.

On the Lewis Evans map of 1749 a "Conestoga Indian F." (fort) is noted below the mouth of Pine Creek, on the West Branch, near the present Jersey Shore. The forts on the lower Susquehanna were situated a few miles below Wrightsville and at the mouth of Octorara Creek.

THE PLAN AND WORK OF THE EXPEDITION.

During the spring of 1916 Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, of Andover, Massachusetts, widely known as an archæologist and

author, made plans for an expedition to investigate the archæology of the Susquehanna River from its headwaters at Lake Otsego, at Cooperstown, New York, to Chesapeake Bay. It has long been felt by the students of archæology that this region should be given more attention. No scientific investigation of the various cultures of this region has ever been made. The river passes through three cultures, the Iroquoian, the Algonkian, and the Siouan. The Iroquoian at its headwaters and at various points along its course to the head of Chesapeake Bay; the Algonkian along its entire course, and the Siouan at various points where the Tutelo settled. The great Iroquoian tribe, the Andaste or Susquehannocks, whose name has been perpetuated in that of the river, has never been given the study which its importance demands. Many of the problems concerning the early occupation of Pennsylvania are still unsolved. Upon the solution of some of these problems depends the settling of many of the questions concerning the Iroquoian occupation of New York, as well as the various problems concerning the migrations of the various Algonkian tribes in this region.

The object of the expedition was to make a preliminary survey of the entire course of the river, to investigate the various cultures along its course and to compare the archæological remains with the well-known Iroquoian and Algonkian remains in other parts of Pennsylvania and New York.

It was realized by all of the members of the expedition that such a vast region could not be given intensive investigation. The area included in the course of the main river and its tributaries covers several thousand miles. This area could not be intensively worked in one summer. Nothing but a start in the investigation of this region could be made in this limited time.

Many things prevent a thorough scientific investigation of this most important field of archæological remains. The greatest difficulty is presented because of the fact that the most vastly occupied points are now covered by cities, or have been entirely changed by the great fills made by the railroads and dump piles of culm from the coal mines. At a number of important points (such as the Wyoming Valley, Sunbury, and Harrisburg) it is almost impossible to do the work of making excavations, as the original surface of the earth is many feet below the fills which have been made. At other points the washes made by the floods in the river and its tributaries have carried away all of the earth in which the archæological remains would be

found, and at other points the original surface has been covered by great deposits of silt. Along the entire course of the river the most important finds were made on the second terrace above the danger of high water. But, it was discovered at a number of places, where the silt, which had been washed out from the lower terrace, was examined, that it was not always the custom of the occupants of the region to build their villages or make their burials above the flood stage of the river. Artifacts belonging to both village sites and to burial grounds were found in the earth from wash-outs which were made along the river bank.

The expedition met with a serious difficulty along the upper part of the river in the heavy rains which were encountered for nearly six weeks. These rains made working in the muddy soil very difficult and camping most unpleasant. Dry camp sites along the river were few and far between. The author had some doubts, previous to this expedition, as to the correct origin of the name of the river. Even Heckewelder said that the commonly given derivation of the name (Assisku, "mud," hanna, "river") was not a truly descriptive name. As a matter of fact a more descriptive name could hardly be found. From Lake Otsego along almost the entire course of the river the soft mud along the banks of the stream is one of its most characteristic features. The protecting growth of willow and other trees along the river banks keep this fine silt, even in hot weather, in a muddy condition.

The scenery along the entire river is beautiful beyond description. The Great Bend, Queen Esther's Flats, the towering mountains above Tunkhannock, the Wyoming Valley, the wide sweep of the river below Sunbury, the cuts through the Kittatinny Mountains are all most wonderfully grand and beautiful. The author thought again and again, "No wonder the Red Man loved this river and its wonderful mountains."

Early in the spring of 1916, Prof. Moorehead invited the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission to accompany him on this expedition as its historian. At a meeting of the Commission at Philadelphia, April 27, the Commission appointed its Secretary, George P. Donehoo, as its representative on the expedition, and granted him sufficient funds to pay his expenses and to purchase any pre-historic objects which he might find in the hands of collectors, for the State Museum. He was also authorized to try to get gifts

of archæological material for a proposed Department of Pennsylvania Archæology, in the State Museum.

The personnel of the expedition as finally constituted consisted of the following: Hon. Warren K. Moorehead, of Andover, Mass.; Alanson B. Skinner, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, now of the Museum of American Indians, New York; George P. Donehoo, Coudersport, Pa.; Ernest O. Sugden, Surveyor, Orland, Maine.

The following acted as canoemen and workmen: Ralph Lord, Bucksport, Me; William Hutchins, Orland, Me.; Frank Cowan, Bucksport, Me.; Donald Eldridge, Orland, Me.

S. P. Moorehead, a son of Professor Moorehead, accompanied the expedition as its clerk.

The outfit consisted of two 20-foot canoes for carrying baggage, cooking utensils, tents, etc.; three skiffs, for carrying members of party and digging tools, four tents, besides the individual camping outfit of the members of the party. Each member carried with him two blankets, rubber blanket, cot, water-proof duffle bag, besides necessary clothing and supplies. The "first aid" case of medical supplies was not used during the entire trip.

The members of the expedition, with the exception of Mr. Donehoo, met at Cooperstown, May 15. The shore of Lake Otsego was examined and various camp and fishing sites were investigated. No permanent village sites were found. On May 19 the expedition moved on down the river, investigating the various village sites on both sides of the river, at sites of the present Milford, Colliersville, Oneonta, Otego, Unadilla, Bainbridge, Afton, Onaquaga, Windsor, and Tuscarora. Several hundred specimens of flint implements were collected at these points, but nothing of any importance was found. The heavy rain made careful examination of the ground impossible.

Mr. Donehoo joined the expedition at Great Bend on June 2—this point being the first to be examined in the State of Pennsylvania. The Tuscarora village of Ingaren, destroyed by Clinton's Brigade in 1779, was situated on the north side of the river near the present bridge. A number of potsherds were found on the bank on the south side of the river. These were Algonkian in type. A number of test holes were put down on both sides of the river, but nothing but sherds were found.

The expedition left Great Bend on the morning of June 3. Both banks of the river were examined along the course to Binghamton, which was reached in the evening. The camp was made about one mile below the mouth of the Chenango River on the south side of the Susquehanna. The flats just above the camp site gave evidences of early occupation. Several local collections, gathered at this locality, were examined. Heavy rains again interfered with the field work. A number of sherds were found on the flats. There were all of the Algonkian type.

The party left Binghamton early on the morning of June 5, and encamped that evening at the mouth of Owego Creek. The next day a good village site was found in the town of Owego. This site we wished to examine, by digging a trench, but the owner refused permission for us to make any examination whatever. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Donehoo went up Owego Creek for several miles, making an examination of the flats, upon which were found flint chips and small fragments of pottery. These flats were evidently used by the Indians occupying the village of Owagea. Owing to the refusal of the owners of the village site to allow any investigation to be made, the expedition left Owego at 1 P. M. on June 6, reaching Nicholls at 3 P. M. Encamped opposite the town. The flat back of the camp was examined. A number of flint arrow points were found on the knolls. There had evidently been a village site on the south side of the river, in the town of Nicholls. This has been washed away in a flood a number of years ago. Several collections examined in this locality were gathered along the flat near the river. It was stated that a burial ground had been washed away in the same flood. We left Nicholls on June 7, examining the banks on either side of the river. A few miles below the site of the traditional burial grounds, in the silt and rubbish which was deposited on the southern bank of the river, we found a number of broken ornamental stones, fragments of pottery and a few flint implements. One very fine ungrooved celt. We reached Athens in the evening, encamping on the south side of the river above the bridge. Heavy rain all day, making work very difficult. No dry wood could be found along the river, making it necessary to give up cooking in camp.

On June 8, a part of the expedition commenced work on the "Murray Farm," on the western shore of the Chemung River. Several men were sent to examine the flats along the eastern shore



SITE OF INDIAN BURIAL GROUND BELOW ATHENS.

of the Susquehanna, opposite Athens. The examination of the Murray Farm was undertaken because of the information of Mrs. Mary Welles Murray, who throughout the entire stay of the expedition at Athens, gave much valuable information and made the success of the work possible. Soon after commencing work on this farm, situated on the State Highway about a mile below the bridge over the Chemung, a grave was opened containing a skeleton in very bad condition. One notched flint arrow point and a fragment of pottery was found in this grave. As the work done at this site was the most important done on the expedition, a more extended notice is given to it than to any of the other sites examined. The burial ground is situated on a terrace above the first flat, about one-fourth of a mile from the river, about two miles from Tioga Point, southwest of the site of Fort Sullivan. The flats stretching southward along the river have been known for many years as "Queen Esther's Flats"—named in honor of Esther Montour. Millard P. Murray, the owner of the farm, gave permission to the expedition to make such excavations as necessary, provided suitable arrangements could be made with the tenant, Mr. Smith. This was done and arrangements were made for making a thorough examination of the field. Mr. Murray had been informed when a boy that his great-grandfather knew that there had been an ancient Indian burial ground on this ridge, as he had unearthed bones when digging post-holes along the road. He had forbidden any work in this field for this reason. As a consequence, the field had never been plowed. The present tenant, however, was about to plow the field when the expedition arrived. Had this been done several of the graves would have been torn open and the bones brought to the surface, as several skeletons in the gateway to the field were but a few inches below the surface of the ground. A number of test holes were sunk on June 8. In all of these holes there was evidence that the soil had been disturbed. On June 9, Mr. Sugden made a survey of the field, making a plot of the plan. Upon this were noted the position of each grave examined and position of skeleton. The field notes contained all data as to condition of skeleton, articles found in grave, and other items of scientific value. In this report of the expedition it will not be necessary to go into the details of a purely scientific interest. A few facts, however, will be of interest. During the progress of the work on this site heavy rains were of almost daily occurrence.

The muddy condition of the ground was a very great disadvantage to careful work, as well as a great hardship to the workmen, who often were obliged to carry on the examination of the graves in water several inches deep. The mud stuck to the bones of the skeletons, making their perfect uncovering almost impossible. In all, fifty-seven skeletons were found. The bones of nearly all were in a cheesy condition. All of the burials, with possibly one exception, were of great antiquity. None contained any articles showing contact with the white traders, save the one mentioned, which contained the remains of a steel scalping-knife. The pottery, pipes, flint and stone implements were all of an archaic Iroquoian type. The small number of pots and implements found in so many graves would indicate that the tribe making these burials was not in a prosperous condition. In several graves a fragment of pottery was placed under the skull to represent a pot. No grave contained more than a few articles. A number of graves contained nothing whatever. This condition is most unusual in the graves which have been examined in Pennsylvania, and it is entirely different from the conditions met with in the Iroquois burials in New York. The bodies were placed facing all points of the compass. There was no order whatever in the burials. The majority of the burials were flexed. There were also a number of bundle burials. In some graves there were several skeletons, burials having taken place at different times. In several graves there were found bundles of bones, with the skull missing. In Grave No. 10 three skeletons were found. These had been flung in haphazard. Grave No. 12, three skeletons were found. The first of these (designated as 12.A) was flexed, heading southwest and facing southeast. Two pottery vessels (one whole) were found at the hips and a large celt above the right shoulder. In the same grave a skeleton (designated as 12.B) heading northeast and facing south. No objects were found with this. West of skeleton 12.B was found skeleton 12.C, heading west and facing south. An Iroquoian pot was placed on each side of head, small polished celt before the face, in front of chin, a triangular arrow-point under right clavicle, iron or steel knife near breast and a fragment of pottery pipe near hip. The skull was in good condition.

Grave No. 13 contained a bundle burial, with handsomely decorated Iroquoian pot, in fragments, on the north side of the bundle, the skull on the south side of bundle.



GRAVE OF SUSQUEHANNOCK CHIEF, AT ATHENS. (Skull at State Museum.)

Grave No. 15 contained a bundle burial, bones covered with nearly a bushel of broken antlers of Virginia deer. No skull.

Work was continued on the Murray farm until June 18. During this time many test holes were dug on the lower flats and in the field west of the State Highway. Nothing was found. The burial ground evidently ran under the State Highway in a westerly direction. A number of fire pits were opened along the line of the fence. These were about two feet deep and contained charcoal, burnt stone, charred animal bones and a few bone implements and fragments of pottery. Several expeditions were made along the eastern shore of the Susquehanna River and to the site of the Indian village at Tioga Point. Also to Litchfield, New York. Prof. Moorehead, with several workmen, examined the Chemung River. The pottery fragments found along the eastern shore of the Susquehanna were Algonkian in type.

On June 19th, the members of the expedition went to Waverly, New York, to make an examination of Spanish Hill, the site of the Andaste stockaded village of Carantouan. A heavy rain, coming down in torrents, made it impossible to go on with work after reaching the top of the hill. On June 20th work was resumed at Spanish Hill. Several hundred test holes were dug on the top of the hill, along the sides and on the flats in the valleys. A few fragments of pottery were found, but no evidence of a permanent village site. Many relics have been found on the surface of the hill by collectors in the past. It would seem that Carantouan, or rather the supposed site of this Andaste village, upon the hill top, was used as a stockade in times of danger, rather than as a permanent habitation. The permanent village site may have been in the valley near the hill. The hill itself would make an ideal site for a stockade, as the entire region up the Chemung and the Susquehanna could be observed from this point. The view from the hill top is most wonderful. The members of the expedition were very much disappointed in finding nothing of value on this most historic site.

The expedition left Athens on the morning of June 21. The shores of the river were examined on either side of the river. On several of the small islands fragments of pottery were found. Encamped on eastern shore of the river about one mile below Towanda.

On June 22d the flats at the mouth of Towanda Creek were examined. A number of test holes were dug. Several shell pits were found. It was stated by several persons who had opened graves in

this locality that these shell pits were always found above the skeletons. We found no burials. Bone awls, stone celts, flint chips, fragments of pottery and animal bones were found in the kitchen hidden along the river front. In the afternoon half of the party went to the mouth of Wysox creek, on the eastern shore of the river. The flats above the creek contained many fragments of pottery, as did also the banks of the creek. The site of a traditional burial ground, on the terrace above the creek gave evidence which was promising. The owner, however, refused to allow excavations to be made. A pipe and other artifacts found on this field were obtained from collectors near by.

June 23 was spent in making an examination of the hill at the mouth of Sugar Creek, the traditional site of Oscalui, and of the later Newtychanning. Many test holes were dug on the hill and on the flats on both sides of the creek. Several large fire pits were found on the hill. Fragments of pottery were found in these. June 24 was spent in work on the Hill-Croft farm, at the mouth of Towanda Creek. In the afternoon, Mr. Donehoo and several men went to the County Home, at Burlington, on Sugar Creek, where several graves are said to have been opened. Test holes were dug on the farm at many points. A number of flint arrow-points and broken pestles were found on the surface. The County Home farm was evidently a camping site, used by the Indians in going to and from the West Branch. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Sugden went to Athens to make an investigation of several sites in the town, where burials were supposed to have been made. They dug several large test holes, but found nothing.

The expedition left Towanda on June 26, stopping at the mouth of Wysox Creek to make another examination of the shores of the river and creek. Several hundred fragments of pottery were dug out of the bank of the creek. A stop was made at noon at Homet's Ferry, where several collections were examined. Encamped for the night in a swamp above Hageman's Island. June 27, spent the morning in examining Hageman's Island. Many large fire places. Lower end of island covered with broken burnt stones. Many fragments of pottery found on surface. Nothing discovered by test holes. Went on down the river, making examination of fields along both sides of the stream. Reached Wyalusing in the evening. Encamped below bridge, at a good spring on the western shore. On June 28 the entire party went about two miles below the



SITE OF SHAWNEE TOWN, AT PLYMOUTH.

present town of Wyalusing to the site of the Moravian Indian village of Friedenshutzen. A flood several years ago had washed away all of the surface soil, to the depth of several feet, at the site of this village. Fire places, arranged in regular order, ran along the terrace for nearly a mile. Flint chips, fragments of pottery and a number of flint arrow-points were found. A number of test holes were dug. Ground was hard and undisturbed. Just below the bridge, at the eastern end, many fragments of pottery were found. Many of these were of the Iroquoian type. Previous heavy floods in the river have washed away much of the original bank of the river at this point. In the afternoon, Mr. Donehoo went with Dr. Chamberlain to the mouth of Sugar Run. A bar-celt, gorget, stone axe and a number of flint arrow-points were obtained from a site north of the mouth of the run. Left camp at Wyalusing in the morning of June 29, stopping at Careyville at noon. From Careyville southward the high mountains along both sides of the river make most picturesque scenery, but give little space along the river for village sites. A number of rock-shelters were examined. These contained fragments of pottery. A more careful investigation of the shelters along the river might result in the finding of much material of value. There are reasons, however, which make this part of the river of less archæological importance than the region above Towanda and below the entrance to the Wyoming Valley. These are stated and discussed in the "Results of the Investigation." We reached Tunkhannock in the evening and encamped a short distance up the creek.

The region south of Tunkhannock to Plymouth was gone over rapidly as the deep deposits of silt and the gigantic culm heaps at the coal mines made careful work, save at great expense of time and money, impossible. This region has been examined very thoroughly by Christopher Wren and other members of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society. It is one of the most historic regions in the State and has already furnished a wealth of archæological material, much of which is now in the Museum at Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Wren has been doing a splendid work in collecting and preserving so much valuable material from this field. It is hoped that a careful examination of this collection and a comparison of the artifacts found at this place with the collections at Athens, Lock Haven, Williamsport and Sunbury may throw light upon some of the problems connected with the occupation of the upper Susquehanna region.

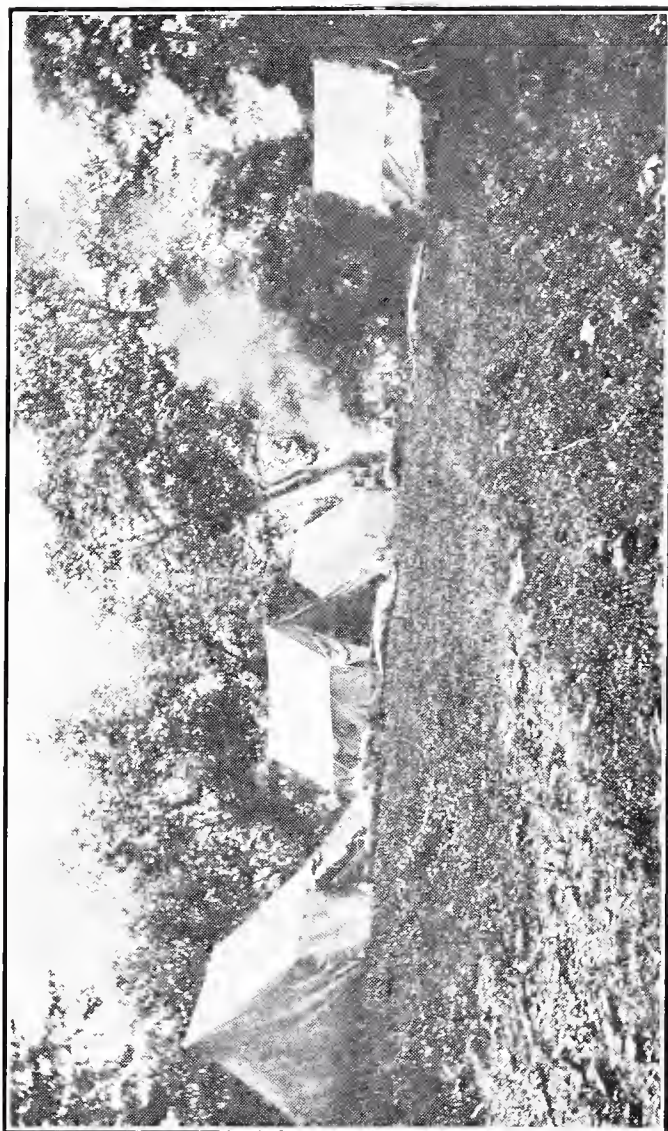
On July 6 an examination was made of a site above Plymouth, in an old cemetery. Several large excavations were made. A number of large and deep fire pits were opened. One of these was about five feet deep and filled with broken bones of deer, bear, various birds, fish scales and fins and some large bones which seems to be those of elk. Many potterds were found in these pits. No burials were discovered. Mr. Wren assisted in carrying on the work in this region, going with Mr. Skinner to several rock shelters, where a number of large fragments of pottery were found.

The expedition left Plymouth on July 7th, camping at noon below the mouth of Hunlock's Creek. A number of arrow-points were found on the fields along the western shore of the river. Left this camp on July 8, making a number of stops on both sides of the river and camping at night a few miles above Berwick. Heavy rains again interfered with the work. On July 9th made an examination of a number of sites below Nescopeck. Many indications of camp sites along the eastern shore of the river. The morning of July 10th spent in making a number of excavations on the Cowl farm, below Nescopeck. Nothing found. To Bloomsburg in the afternoon.

On July 11, Prof. Moorehead, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Donehoo left Bloomsburg for Sunbury, leaving the men to work down stream, making examination of shores on either side of the river.

July 10-12 spent at Lock Haven with Dr. T. B. Stewart, examining his fine collection and visiting various sites on the Gréat Island, mouth of Pine Creek and flats above Lock Haven. It was decided, after a long consultation, that the West Branch Valley should be left for a more thorough investigation of an expedition which should confine all of its work to this most historic region. Returned to Sunbury and found the men in camp at the site of Fort Augusta, on the property of Mrs. I. M. Gross, who kindly invited the expedition to make use of this most excellent location.

On July 13 the leaders of the expedition held a conference to discuss the best method of completing the survey of the river. For a number of reasons it was decided to dispose of the boats, ship the canoes and camping outfit to Maine, to divide the party and to finish the preliminary survey by making use of the railways, automobiles and trolley lines. Good camp sites, where wood and water could be obtained, have become more and more difficult to find and the wideness of the river and many rapids and various channels and



CAMP OF EXPEDITION AT HUNLOCKS CREEK.

the dams and shallow water make the investigation of the sites along the river more difficult of investigation by boat. It was thought that this work could be done more easily and at less expense by a change of the plan followed to this point. Mr. Donehoo was left in charge of the work at Sunbury, with Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Eldridge as assistants. This party to work down the river to Harrisburg. Prof. Moorehead, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Sugden and S. P. Moorehead to go by rail to Chesapeake Bay and from there work up the river to Harrisburg, where both parties would meet. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Lord to return to Maine, as cook and extra canoe-man would no longer be needed.

On July 14 the party, under direction of Prof. Moorehead, left for Maryland. The party under direction of Mr. Donehoo commenced work of investigation of the shores of the river above Sunbury. Mr. William Rossiter, of Sunbury, kindly conducted the party in his auto to the various sites examined during the entire stay at this place. The river banks above Sunbury, and opposite Packer's Island, were strewn for miles with cracked, burnt stone. Many camp sites were found. The island between Sunbury and Northumberland was also examined. The head of the island had evidently been used as a camp site for many years. Broken implements of various kinds were found at the head of the island. Potsherds, broken banner-stones, fragments of steatite vessels and flint and jasper chips were found in various places on the island. Owing to the deep deposits of silt all over the island little could be done in the way of excavation. The site of the historic Indian village of Shamokin at Sunbury, is now covered by the various fills made by the railroads and the various city improvements. On the Northumberland side of the river the immense classification yards of the P. R. R. cover the entire river front.

On July 15th the party went to Selinsgrove, from which place, under the leadership of Mr. William Schnure, the sites at the Isle of Que, Dry Run, McKees Half Falls and Liverpool were visited and examined. Stone celts, grooved axes, potsherds and flint arrow-points were found at all of these places, or obtained from the farmers on whose land the party worked.

July 16, being Sunday, no work was done. On the 17th the party, with Mr. Schnure and Mr. Grant Schoch, spent the entire day in making an investigation of a traditional burial ground at Shamokin Dam. Many test holes were dug in a field along the river front.

Great quantities of potsherds were found two or three feet below the surface. Fragments of human bone were found associated with these. The entire field had evidently been used as a burial place. All of the graves examined had been previously opened. It was said by some of the older people that this had been done by the Smithsonian Institution many years ago. Several people said that the early settlers found pipes in abundance in this field when it was ploughed. One man said that the old women who lived in the region had used these pipes for smoking tobacco and corn-silk, and that the pipes were in the shape of animals, or animal heads. The potsherds found were of Iroquoian type. This may have been an Andaste burial place.

July 18. Came to Harrisburg last night. Prof. Moorehead and party now working up the river. Are now examining sites about Columbia. July 19-20 spent in examining sites on Yellow Breeches Creek, New Cumberland, and on Conodoguinet, under leadership of J. R. Miller, of Carlisle. Prof. Moorehead's party joined us here on the 19th. On 20th went to Duncan's Island, at the mouth of the Juniata. Weather extremely hot. Made a number of excavations at site of a supposed "mound." No evidence of any burials. Found no artifacts in it. Many evidences of camp sites along the eastern end of the island. Whole shore covered with broken, burnt stones. Found many arrow-points and other articles of Indian occupation in the corn fields. Obtained a number of relics from farmers on island.

On July 22 the members of the expedition were the guests of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission at the Harrisburg Club, for luncheon. Prof. Moorehead and Mr. Skinner made a report of the work accomplished and urged the Commission to carry on the archæological work in Pennsylvania before all of the Indian village sites and burial grounds were completely covered by cities and railroad improvements. They thanked the Commission for its coöperation in the work of the expedition.

At a meeting of the members of the expedition in the evening at the Hotel Bolton, it was decided, after a full discussion of the matter, to stop work at this point, the entire course of the river having been given a preliminary examination. Prof. Moorehead would be obliged to leave the expedition within a few days, and it was thought best to end the work of the summer with this preliminary survey, and to leave more intensive work along the West

Branch, the Juniata, and various points on the main stream for future expeditions under the direction of the State of Pennsylvania. Both Prof. Moorehead and Mr. Skinner offered all assistance in any such work which may be undertaken.

The author of this very brief report, which in no way pretends to be a history of the region covered by the expedition, nor of the work accomplished by it, again thanks his fellow-members of the Historical Commission for the opportunity of taking this most interesting trip. He highly values the many opportunities for special historical investigation which he had during the entire course of the expedition. His interest on this splendid trip was deepened by the many associations with people along the river whose interest in the expedition was historical, rather than archæological, in nature. Many points were visited, aside from the purely Indian historic sites, and much knowledge of a historical nature was obtained and many facts were collected for future use in the work of the Commission along purely historical lines. Pennsylvania is a great State. This expedition has made it seem greater than ever before to one who has an ever-increasing interest in its wonderful history and in its splendid progress.

The author would urge upon the General Assembly and the people of Pennsylvania the immediate need of making a greater effort to preserve the archæological relics of the State in a special Department of Archæology of Pennsylvania in the State Museum. It is already too late to have such a collection of archæological material as could have been gathered a generation ago. Other states, with a much poorer field, have gathered collections richer in value than this State now has. The most valuable archæological material of Pennsylvania has been scattered to the four winds. It is found in almost every museum of any importance in the United States in greater quantity and more scientific classification than it is found in our own State Museum. No state in the Union afforded a richer field for investigation of the aboriginal occupation. And yet, less has been done in this State than in almost any state in the entire nation. Some of the newer states east of the Mississippi have spent thousands of dollars in making collections and in scientific investigation along lines in which Pennsylvania has spent nothing. So far

as the author is aware, the money spent by the Commission on this expedition is the only money which has ever been so used by the State.

Your Secretary earnestly hopes that the work of this expedition may be only the beginning of such work in this State. The vast region covered by this survey could not be scientifically and intensively investigated. Future expeditions should confine their efforts to particular, limited fields, which should be completely worked throughout a whole season. Such work requires, not only experienced workmen, but money. No matter how expert an archæologist may be, he cannot carry on his work of field investigation without sufficient funds.

The Secretary would also urge collectors in all parts of the State to donate their collections to the State Museum, rather than allow them to be scattered. The Curator of the Museum has offered to arrange an entire department, at the head of the stairs, in the State Museum, for the display of a collection of archæological material of a purely Pennsylvania origin. It is proposed to have this collection arranged, not only in a scientific manner, but also according to localities. The archæology of the Delaware, of the Susquehanna, and of the Ohio, will be given, so far as possible, a systematic classification. What can be done along this line is shown in the splendid collection of the Museum of the State of New York. Such a collection in the State Museum at Harrisburg would be of great educational value, as well as of scientific and popular interest.

According to the agreement made with Prof. Moorehead and Mr. George G. Heye, the archæological material found in the work of the expedition was to be the property of the Museum of American Indians, of New York. This agreement is just, because the expense of the expedition and the wages of all the workmen were paid by these gentlemen. The Secretary was allowed to purchase any collections and to obtain any specimens by gift from local collectors. During the course of the expedition several boxes of relics were shipped to the State Museum. Among these specimens are a number of celts, axes, fragments of pottery and several hundred fine specimens of flint implements. Most valuable, however, are a number of skulls and bones from the graves examined on the old Andaste burial site at Athens. These will be arranged in an exhibit at the State Museum to represent the type of bundle burial found in this cemetery.

In addition to the material sent to the State Museum, the Secretary has been promised various local collections for the Archæological Department of the Museum.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. DONEHOO,
Secretary.

*Since making this report, a splendid collection of Indian relics of more than 20,000 specimens, collected in fourteen counties of the State, has been purchased by the State and placed on exhibition at the Museum at Harrisburg. All of the material collected on this expedition, save that shipped to the State Museum, was sent to the Museum of American Indians, Heye Foundation, in New York. Owing to the war, this collection has not yet been arranged or photographed. It has, therefore, not been possible to give illustrations of the pottery, pipes and other Indian artifacts which were found. The plates used to illustrate the report have kindly been loaned by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray, of Athens; Christopher Wren, of Wilkes-Barre, and Dr. T. B. Stewart, of Lock Haven. The collection which was sent to the State Museum, is now being arranged for exhibition by the Curator, Boyd P. Rothrock.
(G. P. D.)

List of Historical Markers
in the
State of Pennsylvania

Furnished by the Curator of the Commission
Thomas L. Montgomery

HISTORICAL MARKERS.

Abbott, John and Isaac Williams.

Monument erected at Wilkes-Barre, November 30, 1905, by their descendants.

Agnew, James T.

Monument to General James T. Agnew and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, erected at Branchtown, Phila., by the Government of Great Britain on October 4, 1903.

Allegheny Arsenal.

Bronze tablet erected at Allegheny (Pittsburgh), September 24, 1913. The Dolly Madison Chapter, U. S. D. 1821, presented to the City of Pittsburgh a Drinking Fountain in memory of the soldiers and sailors of 1812. Dedicated in 1909, May 29.

Allegheny Court House.

Tablet in front of Allegheny court house commemorating Grant's defeat, placed by the local chapter of the D. A. R.

Anderson, James.

Memorial erected in Allegheny, June 15, 1904, by Andrew Carnegie.

Augusta, Fort.

Site at Sunbury marked by a boulder and bronze tablet erected by the D. A. R.

Augusta, Fort.

Marked by bronze Keystone tablet, at Sunbury, Pa., October, 1915.

Barry, John.

Statue to Commodore John Barry erected at Philadelphia, March 16, 1907, by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Barry, John.

Tablet, erected at Philadelphia, June 14, 1913, by the Wexford '98 Association.

Bedford, Dr. Nathaniel.

Tablet erected in Pittsburgh, June 2, 1909, by the Pittsburgh Chapter of the D. A. R.

Biles, Edward R.

Monument to General Edward R. Biles, erected at Philadelphia, May 12, 1906, by the Survivors of the 99th Regt. Vet. Vol.

Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Monument to General James T. Agnew and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, erected at Branchtown, Philadelphia, by the Government of Great Britain on October 4, 1903.

Birney, David B.

Tablet erected at Philadelphia, May 10, 1913, by the Logan Improvement Association.

Braddock, Edward.

Grave, near Chalk Hill marked by a tablet erected in 1908, and a monument erected and dedicated October 15, 1913.

Braddock, Edward.

Marker at Braddock's last camp, placed by the McKeesport Chapter of D. A. R.

Braddock, Edward.

Monument to Major General Edward Braddock, erected at Uniontown, October 15, 1913.

Brandywine Battlefield.

Markers erected by Penna. Historical Commission and Historical Societies of Chester and Delaware Counties, 1915.

British Invasion.

High-water mark of British invasion in Pennsylvania, marked by a monument at Phoenixville, September 21, 1907, by the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Brown, Matthew and Eleanor.

Monument at Whitdeer, erected October 31, 1907, by Susan Brown Alexander.

Buchanan, James.

Monument, erected at Foltz, October 8, 1907, by a bequest of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston.

Bucktail Regiment.

Monument erected at Driftwood, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$2,500, approved June 13, 1907.

Burns, John.

Monument at Gettysburg, erected by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$4,500, approved July 17, 1901, and May 15, 1903.

Burns, John.

Monument erected at Gettysburg, July 1, 1903.

Butler, Zebulon.

Tablet erected at Wilkes-Barre, July 25, 1904.

Capoose Indian Village, Scranton.

Keystone bronze tablet, presented by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; dedicated May 26, 1916.

Chester County Court House in Chester.

Erected 1724, marked by Delaware County Chapter D. A. R.

Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

First Chestnut Street Theatre, marked by a tablet erected September 20, 1912, by the City History Society.

Christiana Riot.

Christiana slavery riot and treason trials, 1851, marked by a granite shaft, 1911, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, which cost approximately \$1,000.

City Hall, Philadelphia.

Two bronze tablets, erected by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars.

Collie, Charles H. T.

Monument erected at Gettysburg, May 13, 1906, by the Survivors of the 114th Pa. Vols.

Columbia Bridge.

Burning Columbia bridge, June, 1863, marked by a metal tablet on the bridge, west entrance.

Confederate Soldiers and Sailors.

Confederate soldiers and sailors who died as prisoners of war at Chester or Philadelphia (Germantown), monument erected October 12, 1911, by the United States.

Confederates at Wrightsville.

Confederates at Wrightsville, 1863, on York Pike, two mounted cannon, erected by State appropriation.

Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

Tablet erected in Philadelphia, October 5, 1908, by the D. A. R.

Continental Congress.

Members of the Continental Congress who were U. of P. men, marked by a tablet, May, 1907, by the University of Pennsylvania.

Continental Congress.

Metal tablet on P. A. & S. Small Building, northeast corner of Square and Market Streets, York, Pa., erected by the D. A. R.

Continental Hall.

Column erected at Washington, D. C., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$2,000, approved May 11, 1905, coöperating with thirteen states.

Corby, William.

Monument to the Very Rev. William Corby, erected at Gettysburg, October 29, 1910.

Coventry Forge.

Lukens Iron and Steel Company, bronze tablet, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society; Coatesville; also Warwick Furnace, bronze tablet, 1910, and Coventry Forge, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$200.

Crawford, General.

Statues to Generals Humphreys, Hays, Geary, Crawford and Gibbon, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved July 25, 1913.

Curtin, Governor.

Statue erected at Bellefonte by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$10,000, approved July 18, 1901.

Darlington, William.

Humphrey Marshall, birthplace, Northbrook, also home and arboretum at Marshalton; and Dr. William Darlington, West Chester, also his birthplace, Birmingham Township, each marked by a bronze tablet in 1913, by the Chester County Historical Society, at a cost of about \$235.

Decatur, Stephen.

Bronze tablet erected at Philadelphia, October 25, 1912, by the Stephen Decatur Chapter, Daughters of the War of 1812.

Declaration of Independence.

Tablet erected at Philadelphia, July 4, 1910, by the Society of Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Delaware Regiment.

Memorial for camp of Delaware Regiment at Valley Forge, granite, erected in 1914 by the State of Delaware at an approximate cost of \$500.

Denning, William.

Grave at Newville marked by a monument and tablet, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved May 24, 1889.

Doan, Moses.

Grave marked by a large sandstone slab, by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware.

Two tablets erected at Philadelphia, February 6, 1909, by the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Wars.

Enoch Brown Memorial.

Monument with bronze tablet, Franklin County, August 4, 1914.

Fagg's Manor Classical School.

New London Academy; Friends School, Birmingham; Fagg's Manor Classical School; West Chester Academy, all marked by bronze tablets erected in 1911, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$480.

Fayette, Fort.

Tablet on site of Fort Fayette, at Ninth and Penn Streets, Pittsburgh, placed by local Women's Historical Society in 1914.

First Presbyterian and Trinity Churches.

Tablet on dividing line unveiled by Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., June 3, 1915 (see August, 1915, issue of Magazine, D. A. R.).

First Supreme Court of the United States.

Tablet erected in Philadelphia, October 5, 1908, by the Daughters of the Revolution.

Fitch, John.

Site of building of John Fitch's steamboat in Warminster, marked by granite column in 1902, erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Foot, Associated Regiment of.

Tablet erected at Philadelphia, January 1, 1903, by the Society of Colonial Wars of Pennsylvania.

Forbes Road.

Marker in East Liberty, Pittsburgh, at an old stump along the Forbes Road, placed by the Colonial Dames Society (local society).

Franklin, Benjamin.

Brass tablet erected April 17, 1906, by the class of 1906, U. of P. (Coll.). at Philadelphia.

Franklin, Benjamin and Deborah.

Bronze tablets erected at Philadelphia, October 29, 1910, by C. H. K. Curtis.

Franklin, Benjamin.

Bust, erected at Philadelphia, May 15, 1908, by John J. Boyle.

Franklin, Benjamin.

Tablet erected at Philadelphia, October 10, 1908, by the Franklin Chapter of the Acacia Fraternity.

Franklin, Benjamin.

Two bronze tablets erected at Philadelphia, Pa., February 15, 1907, by John H. Harjes.

Frey, Heinrich.

Granite tablet erected at Frederick, August 1, 1910, by his descendants.

Freeland, Fort.

Marked by D. A. R., 1914.

Friends' School, Birmingham.

New London Academy; Friends School, Birmingham; Fagg's Manor Classical School; West Chester Academy; all marked by bronze tablets erected in 1911, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$480.

Fulton, Robert.

Birthplace marked by two bronze tablets in 1909, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$250.

Geary, General.

Statues to Generals Humphreys, Hays, Geary, Crawford and Gibbon, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved July 25, 1913.

Geary, Governor.

Grave marked with a monument, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,103, approved June 17, 1878, and June 9, 1881.

German Veterans of Franco-Prussian War.

Hillside Monument, erected at Philadelphia, May 30, 1903, by the League of Veterans and Soldiers, German army.

Germantown, Battle of.

Monument erected at Philadelphia, May 16, 1906, by the State of Pennsylvania.

Germantown, First Settlers of.

Memorial, marble and bronze, erected in 1912, at Germantown, Philadelphia.

Gibbon, General.

Statues to Generals Humphreys, Hays, Geary, Crawford and Gibbon, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved July 25, 1913.

Gibson, John Bannister.

Bust, erected November 24, 1911, at Carlisle, by Thomas P. Roberts.

Girard, Stephen.

Tablet, erected in Philadelphia, October 23, 1903, by the directors of City Trusts.

Graef, Daniel, Revolutionary Hero.

Grave marked in 1908 by Sons of American Revolution of Pennsylvania, at Womelsdorf, Pa.

Gray Reserves, First Regiment.

Statue erected at Philadelphia, April 19, 1911, by the Union League.

Graybill's Blockhouse.

Tablet erected at South Brownsville, October 11, 1912, by the Fort Necessity Cen-Celebration, Committee of 1904.

Granville, Fort.

Marked by bronze Keystone tablet, by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, dedicated May 30, 1916, at Lewistown, Pa.

Greene, G. S.

Statue of Brevet Major General G. S. Greene, erected at Gettysburg, September 27, 1907, by the State of New York.

Grindley, Charles V.

Monument at Erie, erected September 11, 1913.

Hancock, General.

Statues to Generals Reynolds, Meade and Hancock, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$100,000, approved May 20, 1891.

Hancock, Winfield S.

Equestrian statue erected on Smith Memorial, Philadelphia, November 30, 1910.

Hand, Edward.

Bronze tablet erected at West Lampeter Township, September 20, 1912, by the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Hand, General Edward.

General Edward Hand, revolutionary soldier, aide-de-camp to Washington, his home at "Rockford," on the Conestoga, near Lancaster, marked by a large tablet on the face of rock in Williams Park, in 1912, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$1,000.

Hanover, Battle of.

Monument erected at Hanover by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$7,500, approved May 15, 1903.

Harris' Ferry, Harrisburg.

Marked by boulder with bronze Keystone tablet, September 24, 1915.

Hartranft, General.

Equestrian statue erected in Capitol Park, Harrisburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$18,000, approved July 5, 1895.

Hawkins, A. L.

Statue erected at Pittsburgh, June 10, 1904.

Hays, General.

Statues to Generals Humphreys, Hays, Geary, Crawford and Gibbon, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved July 25, 1913.

Heidelberg Memorial.

Heidelberg Civil War memorial, erected May 29, 1910, at Saegerville.

Herr, Hans.

Site of Hans Herr and Mennonite settlement, 1710, marked by a huge limestone boulder and bronze tablet in 1910, by the Lancaster County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$500.

Heth, Captain Henry.

In service at Fort Pitt. Tablet on bridge over Heth's Run, at Butler Street entrance to Highland Park at Pittsburgh, by Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., May 20, 1915.

High-Water Mark of the Rebellion.

Marked by a tablet at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved May 7, 1889, coöperating with other states.

Hillegas, John Frederick and Elizabeth B.

Memorial erected at Pennsburg, December 21, 1907.

Horn, Fort.

Memorial monument erected at McElhattan, December 31, 1912, by Henry W. Shoemaker.

Humphrey, General.

Statues to Generals Humphreys, Hays, Geary, Crawford and Gibbon, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved July 25, 1913.

Humphrey's Division.

Pennsylvania Regiment in Humphrey's Division; monuments and tablet erected at Fredericksburg, Va., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$22,500, approved May 11, 1905.

Hunter, Colonel.

Grave at Sunbury marked by D. A. R.

Hunter, Fort.

Marker, bronze Keystone tablet, erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, dedicated Nov. 9, 1916.

Indian Hannah.

Grave of Indian Hannah at the County Home, near Embreeville; site of her cabin, also Indian graveyard and Indian Rock, all near Northbrook; a large boulder and bronze tablet mark the grave and iron markers have been placed at the site of her cabin, Indian graveyard and Indian Rock in 1909, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$150.

Indian Mission.

Memorial, granite, at Wyalusing, Pa., erected by the Moravian Historical Society.

Indian Village.

Site of Indian village, Susquehanna River, at McElhattan, marked by a monument May 30, 1913, by Henry W. Shoemaker.

Indian Walk.

First stopping place on Indian Walk, Ottsville, marked by an unsatisfactory monument, erected by James Emery.

Indian Walk.

Starting point of Indian Walk, Wrightstown, marked by a granite column in 1890, erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Indians, Massacre by.

Massacre by Indians in 1763 in Whitehall Township, marked by a granite marker erected in 1913, at an approximate cost of \$48.00 (?), by the Lehigh County Historical Society.

Johns, Joseph.

Monument erected at Johnstown, June 16, 1913, by Jos. Schantz Memorial Committee.

Jolly Post Inn.

Bronze tablet, erected at Frankford, October 26, 1912, by the people of Frankford.

Jumonville, M. Coulson de.

Grave of M. Coulson de Jumonville, who was killed in the engagement with Major George Washington, May 28, 1754; the first shedding of blood in the French and Indian War. Tablet erected July 4, 1908, by the Centennial Celebration Committee of 1904.

Keith House.

Keith house, Upper Masefield, Washington's headquarters in 1776, marked by a tablet in 1897 by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Kimmerling, Jacob.

Granite boulder erected at Lebanon, October 8, 1911.

Kramer, John.

Granite shaft erected at Pleasanthall, May 27, 1911.

Kress, Samuel.

Monument erected May 31, 1909, at Slatington.

Lafayette.

Lafayette's headquarters, Battle of Brandywine, marked by a tablet erected September 10, 1910, by the Delaware County Historical Society, Chadd's Ford.

Lafayette.

Point where Lafayette received first wound, Battlefield of Brandywine, marked by a column of terra cotta, September 11, 1895, erected by the citizens and school children of Chester County, under the auspices of the Chester County Historical Society.

Lafayette.

Visit of Marquis de Lafayette to Frankford, 1824, marked by a bronze tablet October 26, 1912, by the people of Frankford.

Liberty Bell in the Revolution.

Concealment of the Liberty Bell in the Revolution, marked by a bronze tablet on Zion Reformed church, Allentown; erected in 1902 by the D. A. R., Liberty Bell Chapter, at an approximate cost of \$300.

Liberty Bell, Saving of.

Saving of the Liberty Bell in September, 1777, by John Jacob Mickley, marked by a bronze tablet on boulder in front of the Zion Reformed church, Allentown, erected in 1908, by State appropriation, at an approximate cost of \$1,000.

Lick Monument.

The Lick Monument at Fredericksburg, Pa., was erected in 1876, mainly commemorative of certain members of the Lebanon County Licks, with, however, one facet on it in commemoration of William Lick's services "at Valley Forge and in other struggles of the Revolutionary War for American Independence." This William Lick died at the age of 104 years. The monument also has reference to the Lick Observatory in California. It is a beautiful piece in granite, magnificent in proportions, has been visited by thousands and thousands of people, and is still an object of interest. It may have cost twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

Ligonier, Fort.

Monument erected by the Sons of the American Revolution.

Lincoln, Abraham.

Bronze portrait, erected at Gettysburg, June, 1913, by Mrs. A. P. Burchfield.

Lincoln, Abraham.

Flag raised over Independence Hall, February 22, 1861, marked by bronze plate in pavement, February 21, 1903, by Post 2, Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R.

Lincoln, Abraham.

Tablet erected in Pittsburgh on the 100th anniversary of his birth, February 12, 1909.

Lindemuth, Ludwig.

Tablet erected at Maytown, July 31, 1910, by St. John's Lutheran church.

Lloyd, Thomas.

Memorial, erected at Philadelphia, August 22, 1903, by the National Shorthand Reporters' Association.

Loudon, Fort.

Large boulder, with bronze Keystone tablet, October 20, 1915.

Lukens Iron and Steel Company.

Lukens Iron and Steel Company, bronze tablet, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society; Coatesville; also Warwick Furnace, bronze tablet, 1910, and Coventry Forge, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$200.

Lyle, Peter.

Tablet erected to General Peter Lyle, April 28, 1913, by the Old Guard.

McClellan, General.

Base of monument at Philadelphia, erected by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved May 24, 1889.

McClure, Fort.

Marker erected at Bloomsburg, April 10, 1907, by the Fort McClure Chapter of the D. A. R.

McCord, Fort.

Monument, with bronze tablet by Pennsylvania Historical Commission, October 29, 1914.

McDowell, Fort.

Marked October 5, 1916.

McIntosh, Fort.

Marked by granite shaft, by Fort McIntosh Chapter, Beaver County, at Beaver, Pa., with tablet, on July 29, 1916.

McKinley, William.

Bronze bust erected at Scranton, June 24, 1904.

McKinley, William.

Bronze statue erected in Philadelphia, June 6, 1908, by the McKinley Memorial Association.

McKinley, William.

Statue erected at Reading, June 7, 1905.

Maclay, Senator.

Grave at Buffalo Valley marked with a monument, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved June 13, 1907.

Maine, Battleship.

Marked by a bronze tablet at Bridesburg, November 27, 1913, by the Bridesburg Marine Corps.

Maine, Battleship.

Naval shell at Scranton, May 30, 1913.

Marshall, Humphrey.

Humphrey Marshall, birthplace, Northbrook, also home and arboretum at Marshalton; and Dr. William Darlington, West Chester, also his birthplace, Birmingham Township, each marked by a bronze tablet in 1913, by the Chester County Historical Society, at a cost of about \$235.

Marshall, John.

Bronze tablet to Chief Justice John Marshall, erected at Philadelphia, November 25, 1911.

Massachusetts Troops.

Memorial of Massachusetts troops at Valley Forge, granite, erected in 1912-13, by the State of Massachusetts, at an approximate cost of \$8,000.

Meade, General.

Equestrian statue erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved June 29, 1881.

Meade, General.

Statues erected at Washington, D. C., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved June 14, 1911, and May 2, 1913.

Meade, General.

Statues to Generals Reynolds, Meade and Hancock, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$100,000, approved May 20, 1891.

Meredith, General.

Monument erected at Pleasant Mount by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$3,000, approved May 15, 1903.

Mickley, John Jacob and Jacob Leaser.

Bronze tablet erected at Allentown, November 19, 1908, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Moravian Mission.

Moravian Mission among the Indians at "Friedenshutten," Wyalusing, Pa. Marble and granite shaft, about 1877, was erected by the Moravi-

ans, aided by the Bradford County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$350.

Morgan, Elizabeth.

Indian corn mill or mortar erected at Easton, October 19, 1906, by the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Morgan, John.

Tablet erected to Dr. John Morgan, June, 1906, by the class of 1906, U. of P. (Med.), at Philadelphia.

Morris, Robert.

Brass tablet erected May 8, 1906, by the evening class of Wharton School, U. of P., at Philadelphia.

Morris, Robert.

Bust erected at Morrisville, May 24, 1904, by H. C. Mueller.

Morris, Robert.

Dormitory, U. of P., erected at Philadelphia, by Mrs. Charles C. Harrison.

Morris, Robert.

Monument erected at Philadelphia, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved June 14, 1911.

Morton, John.

Grave at Chester, marked by a monument repaired and put in order by the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution.

Mt. Zion.

Five thousand dollars appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania for finishing monument on Mt. Zion, Ephrata Township, approved July 18, 1901.

Muhlenberg, J. P. G.

Statue of General J. P. G. Muhlenberg erected at Philadelphia, October 6, 1910, by the German Society of Pennsylvania.

National Cemetery.

Pennsylvania Monument, Vicksburg, Miss.

Necessity, Fort.

Fort Necessity, where Colonel George Washington was defeated by M. Coulson de Villers, July 4, 1754. Tablet erected July 4, 1908, under auspices of the Centennial Celebration Committee of 1904.

Neville, John.

Tablet erected at Woodville, November 2, 1912, by descendants.

New Jersey Brigade Camp.

Site marked by a marble monument and with a bronze figure of a soldier, erected in 1913, by the State of New Jersey, at an approximate cost of \$5,000.

New London Academy.

New London Academy; Friends School, Birmingham; Fagg's Manor Classical School; West Chester Academy, all marked by bronze tablets erected in 1911, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$480.

Nixon, John.

Tablet erected at Philadelphia, March 9, 1910, by Frederick Hemsley.

Old Arsenal.

Tablet at Old Arsenal, commemorating the victims of the great explosion there during the Civil War.

Paine, Thomas.

Bust erected at Philadelphia, September 11, 1905, by the Paine Bust Memorial Fund.

Pastorius, Francis Daniel.

Tablet erected at Germantown, June 9, 1909, by the Site and Relic Society.

Penns Creek Massacre and Horris Ambuscade.

Marker, Keystone tablet on boulder. Tablet given by Pennsylvania Historical Commission; dedicated October 15, 1916, at Selinsgrove, Pa.

Penn's Landing at Chester, 1682.

Marked by Pa. Historical Society, 1882.

Penn Treaty Tree.

Monument of marble, erected at Kensington, Philadelphia, by the Penn Treaty Tree Society.

Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Company K, 16th Pa. Cavalry, bronze tablet erected at Washington, Pa., by Capt. Edmund Dunn.

Pennsylvania Cavalry Lancers.

Sixth Pa. Cavalry Lancers, Philadelphia, window erected at Philadelphia, May 19, 1912.

Pennsylvania Companies at Antietam.

Tablets erected at Antietam by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$9,750, approved July 18, 1901, \$750 for each tablet.

Pennsylvania Continental Soldiers in Attack on Trenton.

Tablet erected at Trenton by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$2,500, approved June 3, 1893.

Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment.

Tablet to the 26th Pa. Emergency Regiment erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,500, approved June 1, 1891.

Pennsylvania Infantry.

Seventy-seventh Pa. Infantry; monument erected at Shiloh, Tenn., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$4,000, approved July 18, 1901.

Pennsylvania, Northern Boundary of.

Western terminus of old northern boundary of Pennsylvania, marked by a monument at Springfield Township, April 23, 1907, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Prisoners Who Died at Andersonville Prison.

Monument erected at Andersonville by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$10,000, approved July 18, 1901.

Pennsylvania Regimental Camps.

Markers locating brigade regimental camps, Valley Forge, granite with bronze tablets, erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Regiments at Antietam.

Monuments and tablets erected at Antietam by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$10,000, approved May 11, 1905.

Pennsylvania Regiments at Cold Harbor.

Monument erected at Cold Harbor, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved June 13, 1907.

Pennsylvania Soldiers at Gettysburg.

Arch surmounted by dome, erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, September 27, 1910.

Pennsylvania Regiments at Gettysburg.

Where Pennsylvania regiments fought, marked by monuments and tablets at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$126,000, approved June 15, 1889.

Pennsylvania Regiments at Vicksburg.

Monument and tablet erected at Vicksburg, Miss., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$15,000, approved May 15, 1903.

Pennsylvania Regiments in Battles of Chickamauga, etc.

Monuments erected in Georgia and Tennessee, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$25,000, approved June 3, 1895; seventeen monuments at \$1,500 each.

Pennsylvania Regiments in Civil War.

Regiments recruited during the Civil War on Wayne field, West Chester, marked by a metal tablet erected October 22, 1904, by General George A. McCall Post No. 31, G. A. R.

Pennsylvania Regiments in Hartranft's Division at Petersburg.

Monument erected at Petersburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$15,000, approved June 13, 1907.

Pennsylvania Soldiers at Antietam.

Monument erected at Antietam, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved July 2, 1895.

Pennsylvania Soldiers at Antietam.

Monument erected at Antietam by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$32,500, approved April 13, 1903; \$2,500 for each regiment.

Pennsylvania Soldiers at Gettysburg.

Monument erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$150,000, approved June 13, 1907.

Pennsylvania Soldiers at Monocacy.

Monument erected at Monocacy, Va., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved June 13, 1907.

Pennsylvania Soldiers Buried at Culpeper.

Monument erected at Culpeper, Va., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$8,000, approved May 13, 1909.

Pennsylvania Soldiers Buried at Middle Springs.

Monuments erected at Middle Springs by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$4,500, approved July 17, 1901, and May 15, 1903; \$500 for the monument, July 17, 1901; \$4,000 for the monument, May 15, 1903.

Pennsylvania Soldiers Buried at Salisbury.

Monument erected at Salisbury, N. C., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved April 27, 1909.

Pennsylvania Soldiers in Ohio Campaign, 1794.

Tablet erected at Greenville, Ohio, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved July 3, 1895.

Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Mexican War.

Monument to its citizens who fought in the Mexican War, erected in Capitol Park, Harrisburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$6,000, approved April 22, 1858; \$3,000 for the completion of same, approved April 11, 1868; \$1,000 for fencing of same, approved April 16, 1869.

Pennsylvania, Two Illustrious Citizens of.

Statue erected in the Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C., to two illustrious citizens, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$15,000, approved July 7, 1881.

Pennsylvania, University of.

Students of the U. of P.: James M. Mason, General P. Muhlenberg, Teuch Tilghman, Cæsar A. Rodney, Thomas Reed; five brass tablets erected at Philadelphia, October 16, 1912.

Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, monument erected at New Market, Va., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$2,000, approved May 11, 1905.

Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Seventy-third and 109 Regiment; monument erected at Chickamauga

Park by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$7,500, approved May 15, 1903.

Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Twenty-first Regiment Volunteer Cavalry; tablet erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved May 20, 1891.

Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, monument erected at Fredericksburg, Va., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$3,000, approved May 11, 1905.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, marked by a tablet erected at Philadelphia, October 5, 1907.

Perry's Victory.

Marker, etc., erected at Erie, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$75,000, approved May 28, 1913.

Perry's Victory.

Monument erected at Put-in-Bay Island, Ohio, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$75,000, approved June 14, 1911, co-operating with the United States and other states.

Pitcher, Molly.

Monument donated by State of Pennsylvania, erected at Carlisle, Pa., and dedicated June 26, 1916; cost, \$10,000.

Pitt, Fort.

Blockhouse ground, bronze tablet by Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R.; (1915 or 1916).

Pittsburgh Blues.

The Dolly Madison Chapter, U. S. D. 1912, placed a sun dial in Schenley Park in memory of the Pittsburgh Blues, a company of soldiers sent from Pittsburgh in the War of 1812; dedicated May 18, 1914.

Pottsgrove, Camp.

Marker erected at Fagleysville, May 31, 1913, by the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Quay, M. S.

Statue, erected in Capitol, at Harrisburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved May 11, 1905.

Read, Thomas Buchanan.

Birthplace of Bayard Taylor, Kennett Square, and Cedarcroft home; also birthplace of Thomas Buchanan Read, north of Downingtown, each marked by a bronze tablet in 1912, by the Chester County Historical Society, at a cost of about \$390.

Revolutionary Army Hospital.

Marked at Bethlehem, Pa., by a bronze tablet by the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Revolutionary Soldiers.

Memory of Revolutionary soldiers who died at Ephrata in the hospital after the Battle of Brandywine, marked by a shaft at Mt. Zion Ephrata Township, by legislative appropriation for finishing monument, \$5,000.

Reynolds, General.

Statues to Generals Reynolds, Meade, and Hancock, erected at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$100,000, approved May 20, 1891.

Reynolds, Governor.

Pedestal of statue at Philadelphia, erected by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved July 7, 1881.

Reynolds, Governor.

Place where Governor Reynolds fell, marked by a tablet at Gettysburg, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved July 3, 1885.

Rhial, Corporal.

Monument erected at Greencastle by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$500, approved June 3, 1887.

Ritner, Governor.

Marker placed on grave at Mount Rock by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$3,000, approved July 18, 1901.

Rochambeau, Comte de.

Tablet erected at Philadelphia, October 5, 1908, by the Society Order of F. & P. of America.

Ross, George.

Suburban home of George Ross, signer of the declaration, marked by a brick pillar and tablet, by the Ross-Mere Land Company, at a cost of about \$250.

St. Clair, Arthur.

Grave of Major General Arthur St. Clair at Greensburg, marked by a monument.

St. Clair, Arthur.

Monument to Major General Arthur St. Clair, erected at Greensburg, August 15, 1913, by members of the Masonic fraternity.

Sedgwick, John.

Equestrian monument to General John Sedgwick, erected at Gettysburg, June 19, 1913, by the State of Connecticut.

Sharp, Captain James.

Of General Forbes' Expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1758.

Sharp, James.

Founder of the borough of Sharpsburg, 1826, by Pittsburgh D. A. R.,
May 29, 1916.

Sheridan, Philip H.

Monument erected at Scranton, July 4, 1910, by the Sheridan Monument Association.

Shikellamy.

Tablet unveiled June 22, 1915, at Sunbury, Pa.

Shippensburg, Founders of.

Edward Shippen, B. Franklin, Robert M. Morris, Colonel James Burd;
marked by a marble tablet erected at Shippensburg, November 29,
1912.

Smith, James.

James Smith, the "Signer" residence, marked by a metal tablet on Dale
building, South George Street, York, Pa.

Smith, William.

Tablet to Provost William Smith, erected October 10, 1908, by the
Franklin Chapter of the Acacia Fraternity.

Snyder, Governor.

Grave marked with a monument by the State of Pennsylvania, on an
appropriation of \$3,000, approved May 24, 1881.

Soldiers and Sailors of Mifflin County.

Monument at Lewistown, erected June 21, 1906, by Mifflin County and
friends.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War.

Marked by a monument at Chester, erected May, 1903, by Delaware
County.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War.

Marked by granite-metal figures on Penn Commons, erected by York
County.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War.

Tablet erected at Selinsgrove, September 28, 1912.

Soldiers and Sailors of the War of 1812.

Fountain, erected May 29, 1909, at Pittsburgh, by the Dolly Madison
Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812.

Soldiers in French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars.

Bronze gate and tablet erected at Paxtang, October 8, 1906, by the Har-
risburg Chapter of the D. A. R.

Soldiers of Berks County.

Monument erected at Birdsboro, July 4, 1905, by the G. A. R.

Soldiers of Montour County.

Monument erected May 31, 1909, at Danville.

Soldiers of Nazareth.

Cannon at Nazareth, erected September 29, 1906, by the borough.

Soldiers of 1775, 1812 and 1846 from Middle Springs.

Tablet erected at Middle Springs, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$1,000, approved June 13, 1907.

Soldiers of Snyder County.

Memorial erected at Selinsgrove, September 10, 1908, by the G. A. R. posts of Snyder County.

Soldiers of the Civil War.

Four cannon erected at Sewickley, May 30, 1906.

Soldiers of the Civil War.

Monument at Coudersport.

Soldiers of the Civil War.

Monument erected at Port Carbon, July 4, 1906, by the Soldiers' Monument Association of Port Carbon.

Soldiers of the Civil War.

Monument erected at Weatherly, November 3, 1906, by subscription.

Soldiers of the Civil War.

Soldiers in Civil War, from Lawrenceville, marked by a tablet on Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, November 30, 1910.

Soldiers of the Civil War.

Soldier killed in Civil War, marked by a monument at Philadelphia, May 8, 1909, by Courtlandt Saunders Post No. 21, G. A. R.

Soldiers of the Civil War.

Soldiers of the Civil War enrolled at Dover, marked by a tablet erected November 23, 1909, by the citizens of Dover.

Soldiers of the Regular Army.

Monument erected May 31, 1909, at Gettysburg, by the Congress of the United States.

Soldiers of the Revolution.

Burial of Revolutionary soldiers wounded at Battle of Germantown, and died at Pennypacker's Mills (Schwenksville), markers erected at Schwenksville by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Soldiers of the Revolution.

Soldiers from Centre County in the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American Wars, and Andrew G. Curtin, marked by a monument and statue of Governor Curtin, at Bellefonte, June 8, 1906, by the State of Pennsylvania, Centre County, and friends.

Soldiers of the Revolution.

Soldiers of the Revolution buried in St. James' cemetery at Ebensburg, marked by a monument erected June 6, 1908, by the Valley Forge Chapter of the D. A. R.

Soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Mexican War.

Monument erected at Middle Springs, September 17, 1910, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sons of the American Revolution—Pa.

Morton, John.

Grave at Chester, marked by a monument repaired and put in order by the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution.

Sons of the Revolution—Pa.

British Invasion.

High-water mark of British invasion in Pennsylvania, marked by a monument at Phoenixville, September 21, 1907, by the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Spanish War Veterans.

Companies B and D, 4th Regiment, memorial at Allentown, erected November 16, 1904, by the Liberty Bell Chapter of the D. A. R.

Star Gazer's Stone.

Star gazer's stone, near Embreeville, erected by Mason & Dixon in 1764; stone set in concrete, surrounded by a wall, and marked with a bronze tablet in 1908 by the Chester County Historical Society at an approximate cost of \$150.

Stewart, J. E. B.

J. E. B. Stewart Cavalry at Dover June 1, 1863, marked by a metal tablet on a private house in the Square, erected by York cadets and contributions.

Stewart, Samuel J.

Monument erected at Pittsburgh, May 30, 1904.

Stoever Monument.

At the Hill church, erected by the Lutheran congregation of the Hill church and its friends. Stoever stood out in the pioneer period of the county and of the State as one of its strong men, and itinerant clergyman of great deeds and wide activity.

Students in Civil War, Nazareth Hall.

Memorial to students killed in the Civil War, marked by a monument at Nazareth, Pa., erected in 1876 by the alumni of Nazareth Hall, at an approximate cost of \$5,000.

Sullivan, General.

General Sullivan's camp on his expedition against the Indians, 1779, marked at Wysox by a large boulder with bronze tablet, 1904, by the D. A. R., Clymer Chapter, Towanda, Pa., at an approximate cost of \$250.

Sullivan, General.

General Sullivan's camp on his march to and from the expedition against the Indians, 1779, marked at Wyalusing by a large boulder with bronze tablet, erected about 1902, by the D. A. R., at an approximate cost of \$250.

Sullivan, Fort.

Fort Sullivan, at Tioga Point, now Athens, marked by boulders and bronze tablets, 1902, by the D. A. R., of Athens, at a cost of about \$500.

Sullivan's Bridge.

Monument erected at Fatland Ford, October 7, 1907, by the Montgomery County Historical Society.

Tamenend.

Grave of Tamanend, only site acquired, monument not yet erected, by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Taylor, Bayard.

Birthplace of Bayard Taylor, Kennett Square, and Cedarcroft home; also birthplace of Thomas Buchanan Read, north of Downingtown, each marked by a bronze tablet in 1912, by the Chester County Historical Society, at a cost of about \$390.

Union League, Philadelphia.

Regiments recruited and services rendered by the Union League, Philadelphia, marked by a bronze panel, erected February 12, 1903, by the Union League.

Union Soldiers in Cemetery, Winchester.

Monument erected at Winchester, Va., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved June 13, 1907.

U. S. Volunteers Who Died in Philippines.

Tenth Pennsylvania, monument erected in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$20,000, approved April 2, 1903.

Victors of Battle of Cowpens.

Statue of General Morgan erected at Cowpens, S. C., by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$250, approved May 16, 1881; cooperating with the United States and other states.

Warwick Furnace.

Lukens Iron and Steel Company, bronze tablet, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society; Coatesville; also Warwick Furnace, bronze tablet, 1910, and Coventry Forge, 1910, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$200.

Washington's Crossing.

At Youghiogeny, marked by D. A. R. Chapter.

Washington, George.

Bronze replica of marble statue erected July 4, 1910, by the school children of Philadelphia.

Washington, George.

Headquarters, marked at Valley Forge by land and building, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved April 13, 1887.

Washington, George.

Marble statue, re-dedicated February 29, 1908, by the school children of Philadelphia.

Washington, George.

Tablet commemorative of Washington's visits to Pittsburgh, erected on the grounds of the old Blockhouse in 1908, by the local chapter of the D. A. R.

Washington, George.

Tablet in Pittsburgh, at the Washington school, commemorating the place where Washington crossed the Allegheny on his return from the French forts.

Washington, George.

Visits to Pittsburgh, marked by a tablet, September 28, 1908, by the D. A. R.

Washington, George.

Washington and his army at Valley Forge, marked by a granite arch, erected in 1913-14, by the Congress of the United States, at an approximate cost of \$100,000.

Washington, George.

Washington's crossing of the Delaware River, marked by a granite column in 1895, erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Washington, George.

Washington's headquarters at Neshaminy, marked by a bronze tablet in 1897, erected by the Bucks County Historical Society.

Washington, George.

Washington's headquarters, Battle of Brandywine, marked by a tablet at Chadd's Ford, September 10, 1910, by the Delaware County Historical Society.

Washington, George.

Where Washington first crossed the Allegheny River, December, 1753, marked by a tablet, November 25, 1908, by the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America.

Washington, George.

Commemorating the writing of his report of the Battle of Brandywine, marker on Washington Tavern, Chester, placed by Delaware County Chapter, D. A. R.

Wayne, General.

Equestrian statue erected at Valley Forge by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$30,000, approved May 11, 1905.

Wayne, General.

General Wayne headquarters, marked by a metal tablet on Heiges building, northwest corner Beaver and Market Streets, York, Pa., in 1912, by the D. A. R.

Weiser, Conrad.

Tablet erected at Reading, October 30, 1907, by the school children of Berks County.

Wells, William.

Major General William Wells and the 1st Vt. Cavalry, marked by a monument at Gettysburg, July 3, 1913, by the State of Vermont.

West Chester Academy.

New London Academy; Friends' School, Birmingham; Fagg's Manor Classical School; West Chester Academy, all marked by bronze tablets erected in 1911, by the Chester County Historical Society, at an approximate cost of \$480.

Whitefield House, Nazareth.

Marked by a bronze tablet at Nazareth by the Moravian Historical Society.

Wheeler, Fort.

Marker, placed by Moses Campen Chapter, D. A. R., Berwick, Pa., 1915.

Whitaker, Aaron.

A soldier of the Revolution. Bronze tablet placed on outside wall of the Volunteer Fire Company's building in the borough of Whitawer, Allegheny County, placed by Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., May 27, 1916.

Wilkins, John, Capt., Continental Army, and His Son.**Wilkins, John, Jr.**

Soldier of the Revolution, etc., for whom Wilkinsburg was named.

Wilkins, William.

Son of John Wilkins. Sr., etc., by Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., June 1, 1916.

Wilson, James.

Bronze tablet erected at Philadelphia, May 8, 1907, by the James Wilson Law Club.

Wint, General.

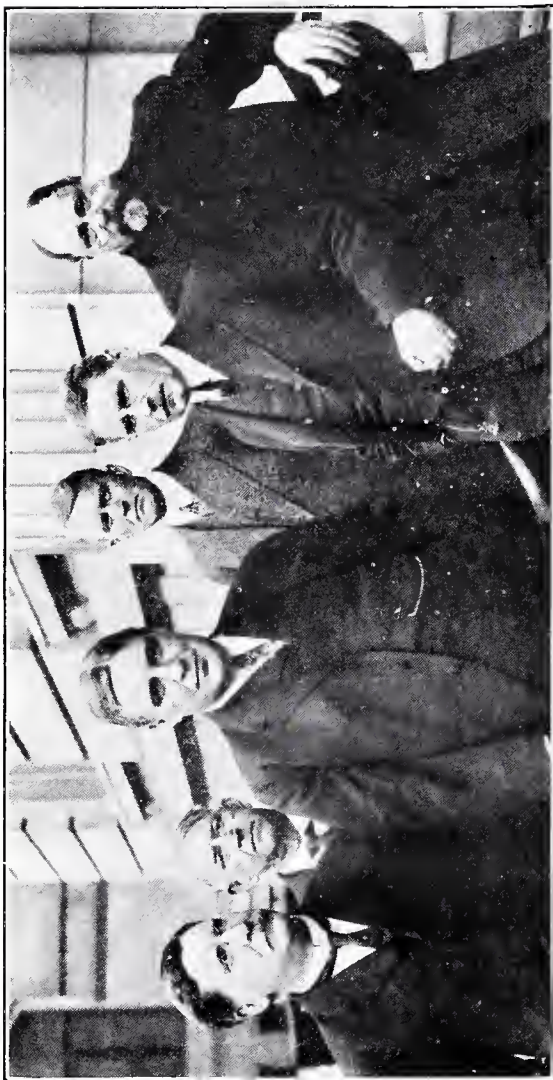
Monument erected at Arlington, by the State of Pennsylvania, on an appropriation of \$5,000, approved June 13, 1907.

Wissahickon Hermits.

Tablet erected at Germantown, September 29, 1909, by the Site and Relic Society.

Wister, John.

Statue erected at Philadelphia, March 14, 1904, by Jones Wister.



THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, MARCH 21, 1914, AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, PHILADELPHIA.

Members: from left to right—Dr. T. L. Montgomery, Curator; Hon. W. U. Hensel; Hon. William C. Sproul, Chairman; George P. Donehoo, Secretary; Hon. W. H. Stevenson, Treasurer; Hon. Hampton L. Carson.

THIRD REPORT

of

The Pennsylvania Historical
Commission

Created by Authority of the General Assembly
and Appointed by the Governor.

1922

THE COMMISSION.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, Chairman, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary, Harrisburg.

A. E. SISSON, Erie.

HAMPTON L. CARSON, Philadelphia.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Philadelphia.

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, Curator, Philadelphia.

TRUSTEES EX-OFFICIO.

HON. WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Governor of Pennsylvania.

HON. S. S. LEWIS, Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

HON. CHARLES A. SNYDER, Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

REPORT.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith the Third Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Respectfully,

W. H. STEVENSON, *Chairman*;

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, *Secretary*.

By direction of the Commission.

Since the publication of the last report, in 1918, the Commission has held a number of meetings at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Coudersport, Chester, Erie and Pittsburgh.

The World War seriously affected all of the plans of work of the Commission during the greater part of the time since the last report was printed. All of the members of the Commission were engaged in War Work. Mr. W. H. Stevenson was Chairman of the Council of Defense of Allegheny County; Mr. George P. Donehoo was Chairman of the Council of Defense of Potter County; Mr. A. E. Sisson was Vice-Chairman of the Council of Defense of Erie County; the Hon. Hampton L. Carson was actively engaged in the Legal Department of the State Council of National Defense; and the Curator, Mr. T. L. Montgomery, had charge of the Library Work in the U. S. Army.

The war made it impossible to carry out the plans which had been made before 1918 for the erection of monuments, as nearly all of the members of local committees were over-burdened with war activities. It is only within the last year that the Commission has been able to take up the work which was so seriously interrupted by the war.

But, even during the war the Commission was active in carrying out the purposes for which it was constituted.

Among the things accomplished during this period may be mentioned the following:

1st. The restoration and repair of the Penn Boundary Monument at Cherry Tree, in coöperation with the Civic Club of Cherry Tree.

The Historical Commission made an appropriation of \$1,000 for the restoration and repair of the boundary monument at Cherry Tree. Cherry Tree is a prominent point on the old purchase line of the boundary as designated at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, and where the original Cherry Tree stood is where the three counties of Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield corner.

The old Cherry Tree and other land marks were destroyed. By an Act of Assembly March 29, 1849, the Commissioners of the Three Counties appointed E. Payne, of Indiana County, and R. J. Proudfoot, of Cambria County, to survey and again locate the corner where the counties intersect. This was done in December, and they recommended that the Commissioners of the three counties erect a monument to permanently mark this historic point. The Boards thought that this should be done by the State. Nothing was done until 1893, when the citizens of Cherry Tree and vicinity met to take action. An act appropriating \$1,500 was passed by the State Legislature, June, 1893. On November 16, 1894, the monument was dedicated. It bears the following inscription:

"This monument is erected to mark Canoe Place. The corner of the Proprietaries purchase from the Indians. By the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, N. Y., November 5th, 1768."

The monument has been repaired and the land about it has been made into a beautiful little park.

2nd. The purchase of the site of the Powder Magazine at Fort Augusta, in Sunbury. This historic relic is one of the only remaining works of the period of British occupation of the Province on the Susquehanna. Fort Augusta was the chief British fort in the Central and Western part of the State during the period of the French and Indian War. It was erected in 1756 to protect the entire frontiers, after the French occupation of the Ohio at Fort Duquesne.

The Powder Magazine is in a good state of preservation. The property was bought from Mrs. Amelia H. Gross at a cost of \$3,000. The care and maintenance of this property is vested in the Fort Augusta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The State Library has recently purchased the original plan of Fort Augusta, drawn by Lieut. E. Meyer. The legend on this drawing reads:

PLAN
OF THE
FORT AUGUSTA
IN THE
PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
SITUATED UPON THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER
FORTIFIED BY ME IN THE
MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1756.

E. MEYER.

The site of Fort Augusta should be purchased by the City of Sunbury and a park made of this most historic and beautiful place. Very few students of history know what an important position this British fort occupied during the entire period of the French and Indian War.

3rd. The purchase of the site of Fort Morris at Shippensburg in coöperation with the Civic Club, and the placing of a tablet upon the rock. This fort site has been made a park under the direction of the Borough of Shippensburg and the Civic Club.

4th. The taking over from the Commonwealth the trusteeship of the lands of the Harmony Society, at Ambridge. Mr. Stevenson gives a sketch of this transaction in his report.

5th. The purchase of three large collections of Indian relics for the State Museum. These collections are now in cases in the State Museum. The total cost of the collection was \$3,500. The Commission has been trying to purchase several other collections of relics to complete a series illustrating the Archæology of the State.

6th. The preparation of a card index, with a view of publication, of all of the officers and men from Pennsylvania taking part in the Battle of Gettysburg. This list now contains the names of about 3,000 officers and 25,000 enlisted men. The State should make an appropriation for the publication of this list. The Commission had the valuable assistance of the Hon. Charles F. McKenna, Chairman of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission, in the preparation of this list. The cost of the work so far done has amounted to nearly \$800.00.

7th. A celebration at the site of Ole Bull's settlement, on Kettle Creek, in Potter County. This celebration was held in conjunction

with the Potter County Historical Society on July 30, 1920. The Governor, William C. Sproul; the Commissioner of Forestry, Hon. Gifford Pinchot and many other distinguished men took part in the exercises. Dr. George P. Donehoo, President of the Potter County Historical Society, gave an address covering the history of this ill-fated colony. Between 12,000 and 15,000 people were in attendance. Such a large gathering in such a remote place was most unusual.

THE RESTORATION OF THE OLD COURTHOUSE AT CHESTER, DECEMBER 4, 1920.

One of the most interesting events along historical lines in which the Commission took part was the formal exercises connected with the returning to the City of Chester of the restored Courthouse by Governor William C. Sproul. This most historic building had been handed over to Governor Sproul for the work of restoration, and these exercises marked the completion of this work.

Governor Sproul not only looked after all matters relating to the completion of this work, but also paid for it.

The old Courthouse at Chester was erected in 1724 and has been in use as a public building since that time.

Many distinguished guests were present at the exercises. Governor Coolidge, now Vice-President, was the Guest of Honor. Among those present were Governor and Mrs. Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; Governor and Mrs. O. H. Schoup, of Colorado; Governor and Mrs. Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; Governor and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Arizona; Governor and Mrs. Carl E. Milligan, of Maine; Governor Benjamin Olcott, Oregon; Governor W. L. Harding, Iowa; Governor S. R. McKelvie, Nebraska, and Governor James G. Townsend, Delaware.

William H. Stevenson, Chairman of the Historical Commission, with Geo. P. Donehoo and Dr. T. L. Montgomery represented the Commission. Mr. Stevenson delivered a brief address.

The Governor delivered an address, in which he traced the history of the old Courthouse and the work of restoration.

The Historical Commission hopes that a separate report of these exercises, giving a complete history of the Courthouse, with all of the addresses delivered at this re-dedication may be published. A mere notice of this most historic event is not satisfactory.

DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

DR. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY.

Since the issuing of the Second Report of the Commission the Curator has attended various meetings and unveilings throughout the State.

On July 19, 1919, the Curator was the spokesman for the Commission at the unveiling of a marker in memory of William Rittenhouse at the Mennonite Church on Germantown Avenue at Herman Street, Philadelphia. Rittenhouse was the organizer and benefactor of the first Mennonite Church built in this country.

On July 29, 1919, memorial services were held at Le Roy Springs, Union County, when a tablet was erected to mark the home of Marie Le Roy, who was taken captive with Barbara Leininger and carried west to the Muskingum region. This was an incident of the Penn's Creek massacre which formed one of the most interesting stories of the French and Indian War.

On December 15, 1919, Governor Sproul, Auditor General Snyder and the Curator spoke at the dinner of four hundred people, given by the Historical Society of Berks County.

On August 2, 1921, Dr. Donehoo and the Curator took part in the program at the unveiling of the marker at Central Oak Heights, Union County, on the site of Shikellamy's old town, where the famous Indian chief made his home from 1728 to 1745.

On October 11, 1921, Dr. Donehoo and the Curator dedicated the tablet at Fort Morris, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, at the site of the old Fort, which has been purchased through local subscription.

On August 30, 1922, the statue of George Washington was unveiled upon the site of Fort Le Boeuf, fourteen miles below Erie. A large number of people assembled at Waterford, and addresses were made by the Governor, the Count De Shambrun, Dr. Francis Newton Thorpe and the Curator.

On September 30, 1922, the Blair County Society held a celebration at Fetter's Fort, where Mr. Charles M. Schwab and the Curator made addresses. Fetter's Fort was one of the most important refuges of the Hollidaysburg district. A large crowd was present and the exercises were successful in every way. The party afterward visited the new quarters of the Society in the Elias Baker building. Here the Society has one of the most interesting meeting places in the State. The Baker building has a splendid outlook and

is a dignified and effective home for the museum collections of the county.

In addition to the attendance upon such meetings, the Curator has never declined an invitation to speak on historical subjects connected with the State at any place within its borders. He deems it quite necessary that Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Organizations and Boards of Trade should know of the activities of the State along historical lines. These engagements probably average one a week. So far in the work of the Commission, either the Curator or Dr. Donehoo, or both of them, have been present at all important functions.

Services of Dedication of the
Monuments and
Inscriptions Upon the Tablets

DEDICATION OF THE MARKER AT THE GERMAN-
TOWN MENNONITE CHURCH, GERMANTOWN
AVENUE, ABOVE WALNUT LANE, PHILA-
DELPHIA, PENNA., IN HONOR OF REV.
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, SATUR-
DAY, JULY 12, 1919, at 3:00 P. M.

PROGRAM.

Invocation, ...	REV. N. B. GRUBB.
Address of Welcome, ...	REV. JOHN W. BAYLEY.
Address, ...	HON. WILLIAM C. SPROUL.
Address, ...	REV. JACOB SNYDER.
Historical Address, ...	WALTER B. BERTOLET.
Presentation of Marker, ...	DR. T. L. MONTGOMERY.
Acceptance of Marker, ...	BENJAMIN BERTOLET.
America, ...	All present.
Benediction, ...	REV. ALLEN M. FRETZ.

Inscription on Rittenhouse tablet:



THE MENNONITES ARRIVED IN GERMANTOWN,
OCTOBER 6th, 1683. WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE
WAS CHOSEN THEIR FIRST MINISTER IN 1688.
IN 1689 HE DREW NO. 19 LOT, AND ON IT
IN 1691 HE AND HIS FELLOW-MEMBERS BUILT THE
'LITTLE LOG CHURCH.' IN 1702 HE DONATED
PART OF LOT, AND LATER THE PRESENT CHURCH LOT
AND BURIAL GROUND.
HE WAS THE FIRST PAPER MAKER IN AMERICA.
HE DIED IN 1708, AGED 64 YEARS.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND RITTENHOUSE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, 1919.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TABLET,
 LEROY SPRINGS, UNION COUNTY,
 TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919, 2:30 P. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Song, ... "America."
 Invocation, ... REV. W. H. CLIPMAN.
 Introductory Address, ... PRESIDENT, J. HERBERT WALKER.
 Original Poem, ... JOHN H. CHATHAM.
 Addresses, ... THOS. L. MONTGOMERY, *Litt. D.*; GEORGE P. DONEHOO, *D.D.*
 Song, ... "Star Spangled Banner."
 Benediction, ... REV. M. H. CALKINS.

The inscription on the LeRoy Tablet:



JOHN JACOB LEROY WAS KILLED BY THE
 INDIANS NEAR THIS SPOT DURING THE TIME OF THE
 PENN'S CREEK MASSACRE, OCTOBER 16, 1755.
 THIS WAS THE FIRST ACT OF HOSTILITY BY THE
 INDIANS OF THIS PROVINCE FOLLOWING THE
 DEFEAT OF GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK, JULY
 9, 1755. A DAUGHTER OF JOHN JACOB LEROY,
 MARIE, AND BARBARA LEININGER WERE
 TAKEN CAPTIVE AT THIS TIME AND WERE
 TAKEN TO THE MUSKINGUM IN OHIO, FROM WHICH
 THEY ESCAPED SEVERAL YEARS LATER
 AND RETURNED TO PHILADELPHIA.

ERECTED BY
 THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND THE
 UNION COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DEDICATION OF THE MARKER AT SITE OF SHIKEL-
LAMY'S OLD TOWN, CENTRAL OAK HEIGHTS,
WEST MILTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1921.

The exercises were held in the Oak Heights Auditorium at 2:30 P. M. C. M Steese, Secretary of the Union County Historical Society, presiding.

PROGRAM.

Invocation, ...	REV. J. F. DUNLAP.
Quartette, ...	Oak Heights Male Quartette.
Address, ...	DR. THOS. L. MONTGOMERY.
Historical Address, ...	DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO.
Music, ...	Oak Heights Quartette.

The audience left the auditorium and went to the beautiful grove where the large native stone boulder was placed.

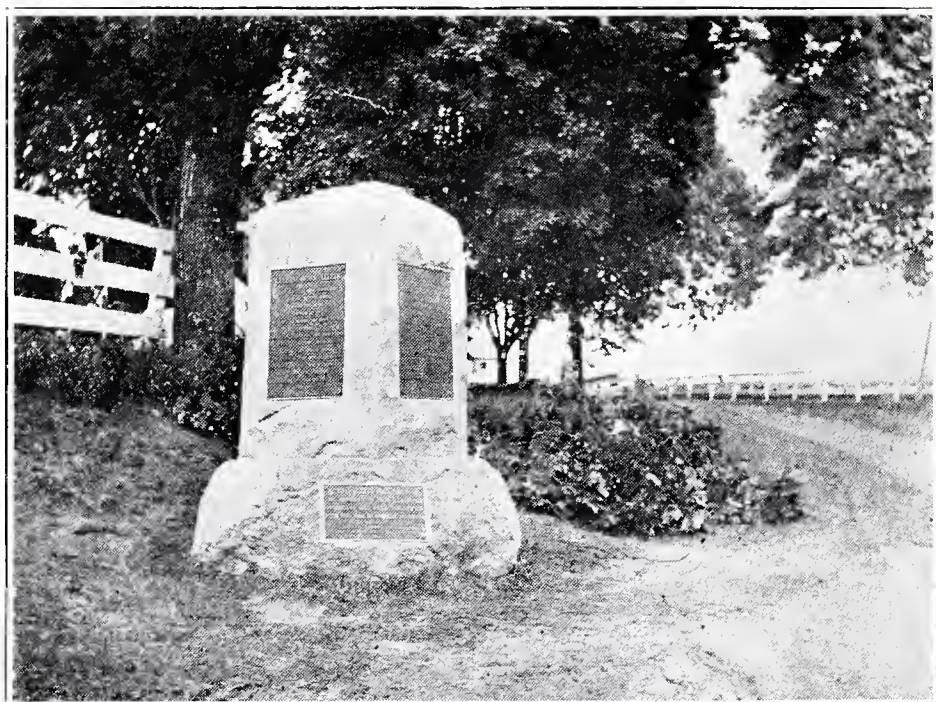
Invocation, ...DR. JOHN D. SHORTESS.
Presentation of tablet, ...DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO.
Unveiling of tablet, ...MISS ADA C. SWENGLE,
a daughter of the late Bishop U. P. Swengle, of Harrisburg.
Acceptance of tablet in behalf of Union County.....JUDGE A. W. JOHNSON.
In behalf of the Evangelical Church.....PROF. A. E. GOBBLE, D.D.,
of Albright College.
Benediction, ...BISHOP MAIZE, of Iowa.

Inscription upon Shikellamy's Old Town tablet :



ON THE PLAIN STRETCHING SOUTHEAST FROM THIS RIDGE
WAS SITUATED THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF SHIKELLAMY'S OLD
TOWN WHICH WAS VISITED BY CONRAD WEISER IN 1737,
WHEN ON HIS WAY TO ONONDAGA, SHIKELLAMY WAS
APPOINTED VICE-GERENT OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY
IN 1745 AND MADE SHAMOKIN (SUNBURY) HIS
HEADQUARTERS.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
THE UNION COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND
THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1921.



MARKER IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

THE DEDICATION OF THE TABLETS PLACED AT THE
DRUMORE CELEBRATION IN LANCASTER
COUNTY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921.

Presentation of the Monument, ...PROF. H. H. BECK.
Acceptance of the Monument, ...WARD V. EVANS, Ph.D.
General John Steele, ...SUSAN C. FRAZER.
David Ramsay, ...H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.
Colonel Archibald Steele, ...D. F. MAGEE.
Colonel Thomas Porter, ...ROBERT B. RISK.

The legends upon the tablets of the Drumore Monument are as follows:

DR. DAVID RAMSAY
HISTORIAN—SURGEON—POET
BORN ONE MILE SOUTHWEST, 1749
CONTINENTAL ARMY SURGEON
FRIEND OF WASHINGTON
CONSTRUCTIVE LEADER IN CONGRESS
TALENTED MAN IN LETTERS
THE FATHER OF AMERICAN HISTORY
HE IS BEST KNOWN FOR HIS HISTORY
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, LIFE
OF WASHINGTON,
HISTORY OF AMERICA, AND
UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANIZED
PRACTICED MEDICINE AND DIED 1815
IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

GENERAL JOHN STEELE
BORN THREE MILES NORTH, 1753
RESIDENT OF THIS FARM
VOLUNTEERED AT 18, CAPTAIN AT 19,
COLONEL ON WASHINGTON'S STAFF AT 21,
WOUNDED AT BRANDYWINE AND
AT GERMANTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE (HOUSE) 1801
SPEAKER OF SENATE, 1806.
COLLECTOR OF PORT OF PHILADELPHIA
1808-1825.
AS COMMISSIONER TO TREAT WITH
WARRING TRIBES, TO HIM WAS
ADDRESSED THE FAMOUS SPEECH OF
LOGAN, THE INDIAN CHIEF.
DIED, 1827.

COLONEL THOMAS PORTER
BORN THREE MILES NORTH, 1738.
A PIONEER SPIRIT OF AMERICAN
INDEPENDENCE.
COMMITTEE OF SIXTY, 1774.
ORGANIZER OF TEN LANCASTER COUNTY
COMPANIES WHEN FAILING HEALTH
PREVENTED HIS LEADING INTO THE
FIELD.
DIED, 1777.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD STEELE.
BORN THREE MILES NORTH, 1742.
PICTURESQUE IN HIS RUGGEDNESS
AND ARDOR.
WALKED TO BOSTON AT THE CALL OF
BUNKER HILL
LEADING SIX PICKED MEN, HE BROKE
THE TRAIL FOR THE MONTGOMERY
EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC, WHERE
HE FOUGHT WITH DISTINCTION.
TRAVELING ON AN OVERCROWDED BOAT
ON THE RETREAT, HE CONTRACTED A
CHRONIC ILLNESS IN THE ICY ST.
LAWRENCE. THEREAFTER COMMISSARY
AND FINALITY HEAD OF THE
PHILADELPHIA ARSENAL.
DIED, 1832.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES AT THE DEDICATION OF
THE SITE OF FORT MORRIS, OCTOBER 11, 1921.

Singing, ...Double Quartette.
Prayer, ...REV. H. R. LOBB.
Presentation Address—The Ground, ...MRS. MARGARET KRAL,
President of Civic Club.
Presentation Address—The Tablet, ...DR. T. L. MONTGOMERY.
Unveiling of Tablet, ...SARAH HOSFELT AND JEAN V. JOHNSTON.
Address of Dedication, ...DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO.
Singing, ...“America.”



THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF
FORT MORRIS
ERECTED IN NOVEMBER, 1755, BY COL. JAMES
BURD, AND USED AS ONE OF THE CHAIN OF
FORTS TO PROTECT THE FRONTIERS
DURING THE PERIOD OF INDIAN HOSTILITY
FOLLOWING THE DEFEAT OF
GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK.

THIS SITE WAS PURCHASED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE CIVIC CLUB OF SHIPPENSBURG IN 1920
AND THE TABLET
PLACED BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS IN

**PROGRAM OF EXERCISES AT THE DEDICATION OF
THE MARKER AT THE SITE OF FRIEDENS-
STADT, NEAR MORAVIA, JUNE 14, 1922.**

PROGRAM.

Bugle Call, ...	Croton Drum Corps.
Singing, ...	"Star Spangled Banner."
Invocation, ...	DR. JOSEPH BAUSMAN.
Singing, ...	"Pennsylvania."
Introduction of Speakers, ...	PROF. B. G. GRAHAM.
Historical Address, ...	DR. JOSEPH BAUSMAN.
Address, ...	MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, Vice-Pres. General N. S. D. A. R.
Presentation of Marker, ...	DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO.
Acceptance of Marker, ...	JUDGE J. SHARP WILSON.
Unveiling of Marker, ...	VIOLET AND VERA SIMONTON.
Singing, ...	"America."
Benediction.	



THIS STONE MARKS THE SITE OF
THE FORMER MORAVIAN INDIAN VILLAGE OF LANGUNTOU-
TENUNK OR FRIEDENSSTADT, OR CITY OF PEACE,
SETTLED BY THE MORAVIAN INDIANS IN THE SPRING OF 1770
THE MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS MISSION HAD
FORMERLY BELONGED TO THE MISSION AT WYALUSING
BEFORE REMOVING TO LAWUNAKHANNEK ON THE
ALLEGHENY RIVER, FROM WHICH PLACE THEY REMOVED TO
THIS SITE. IN THE SPRING OF 1773 THE INHABITANTS
OF THIS VILLAGE MOVED TO GRADENHUETTEN AND
SCHOENBRUNN IN THE TUSCARAWAS VALLEY, WHERE
OTHER MORAVIAN MISSIONS WERE ORGANIZED.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION,
THE MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AND THE LAWRENCE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1921.

GEN. A. E. Sisson, Presiding.

Invocation, ...DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO.
Address of Welcome, ...MAYOR, M. B. KITTS, Erie, Pa.
Presentation of Monument, ...W. H. STEVENSON
Unveiling of Monument, ...MISS SARAH REED, Regent,
Presqu'Isle Chapter D. A. R.
Music, ...“Star Spangled Banner,” “Marseillaise,” “God Save the King,”
Zem Zem Temple Band, Erie, Pa.
(The flags of the three nations were hoisted during the playing of the national anthems.)
Acceptance of Monument, ...GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. SPROUL.
Address, ...COUNT DE CHAMBRUN,
Acting French Ambassador.
Brief Addresses, ...DR. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO,
GENERAL FRANK D. BEARY.
Benediction, ...DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO.

Tablet at Fort Le Boeuf :



THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SITE OF
FORT LE BOEUF.
ERECTED BY THE FRENCH IN 1752.
GEORGE WASHINGTON
AS A MAJOR REPRESENTING THE GOVERNOR
OF VIRGINIA, CAME HERE IN 1753, BEARING
A LETTER TO THE COMMANDER OF THE
FORT, WARNING THE FRENCH TO WITHDRAW
THEIR FORCES FROM THIS REGION
CLAIMED BY GREAT BRITAIN.
THIS MISSION WAS ONE OF THE FIRST LINKS
IN THE CHAIN OF EVENTS THAT SETTLED
FOREVER THE DOMINANCE OF OUR LAND
BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

ERECTED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND THE
PEOPLE OF WATERFORD AND FRIENDS.

1921.

**PROGRAM AT UNVEILING OF TABLET ON STACK OF
CENTRE IRON COMPANY FURNACE, STATE
COLLEGE, PA., OCTOBER 30, 1922.**

- Presiding Officer, ...EDWIN EARLE SPARKS, Ph.D.
Retired President Pennsylvania State College.
- Music, ...College Cadet Band.
- Presentation of Tablet, ...DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO,
Secretary, Pennsylvania Historical Commission.
- Acceptance of Tablet, ...ASA EARL MARTIN, Ph.D.
Head of Department of History, College.
- Address—"The Importance of Marking Industrial Historical Places"
HON. HENRY W. SHOEMAKER, State Forestry Commission.
- Salute, ...College Battalion of Cadets.
- Music—"The Star Spangled Banner" College Cadet Band.
- Unveiling the Tablet, ...PROF. ROY I. WEBBER,
Supt. of Grounds and Buildings.

The two regiments of State College Cadets, with officers, were present in uniform at the unveiling exercises.

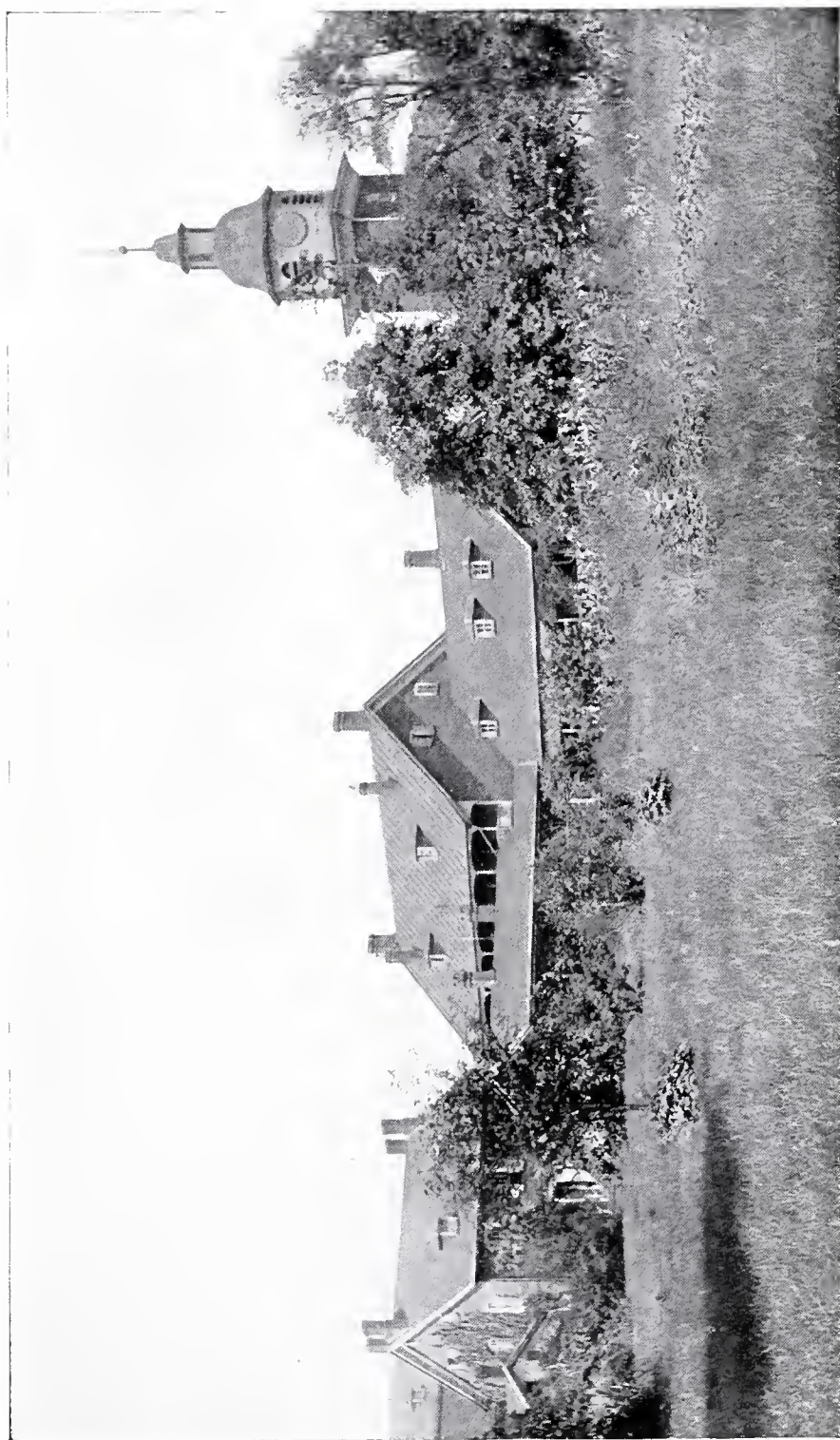
Inscription upon tablet at State College:



THIS STACK IS PART OF THE PLANT OF THE
CENTRE IRON COMPANY
WHICH WAS ERECTED IN 1792 BY
COL. JOHN PATTON AND
COLONEL SAMUEL MILES
OFFICERS IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
THE PRODUCT OF THIS FURNACE WAS
THE FIRST IRON MELTED IN CENTRE COUNTY
AND WAS CARRIED ON MULE-BACK TO PITTSBURGH.
THE FURNACE WAS OPERATED
FROM 1792 TO 1809 AND
FROM 1825 TO 1858.

TABLET PLACED ON THE 130th ANNIVERSARY BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

1922.



ECONOMY—GREAT HOUSE.

DEDICATION OF OLD ECONOMY.

In reviewing the work of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission since the report of 1919 it should be noted that the authority granted the Commission to acquire property has been exercised. The acquisition of the buildings and grounds of "Old Economy" and the purchase of part of the site of Ft. Augusta at Sunbury signalizes important steps taken by the Historical Commission.

The property known as "Old Economy" is situated on the banks of the Ohio River, eighteen miles below Pittsburgh in the town of Ambridge, Beaver County, where the followers of John George Rapp settled in 1823.

Rapp was a preacher of great renown in Wirtemberg, Germany, whose positive opinions concerning the second coming of Christ became offensive to the State Church. He therefore came to the United States, bringing his followers with him. They first settled in Butler County, this State, and called the settlement "Harmony," the name it still bears. In 1815 they emigrated to Indiana and called that refuge "New Harmony."

Sickness and misfortune was the lot of the Society at New Harmony and in consequence they returned to Pennsylvania in 1825 and founded the town of Economy. There under the leadership of John George Rapp and Jacob Henrici the Society known as the Harmony Society flourished and became the largest, richest and most influential communistic venture on the American continent.

After the death of Jacob Henrici, December 25, 1892, came the dissolution of the Society and in the litigation which followed the State secured about four acres of ground, including a beautiful garden, the "Great House" (the home of Rapp and Henrici), the Music Hall, the old wine cellar, the carpenter shop and several dwelling houses. At the session of the Legislature of 1919 an act was passed and signed by Governor Wm. C. Sproul authorizing the transfer of this property into the custody of The Pennsylvania Historical Commission for the purpose of preserving it as an historical site. Two years previous to this time the Harmony Society Historical Association was incorporated by the following gentlemen: Gilbert A. Hays, Sewickley, Pa.; Robert F. M. McCready, Sewickley, Pa.; Charles A. Dickson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John E. Tate, Jr., Sewickley, Pa.; Thorsen E. Billquist, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frederick Knoedler, Ambridge, Pa.; Franklin T. Nevin, Sewickley, Pa.; hon-

orary members: John S. Duss and Susie E. Duss, his wife. The purpose of this society is to "foster and preserve the history, traditions and manners of the Harmony Society, by acquiring and maintaining historical and illustrative collections and by preserving and maintaining buildings, grounds and other land marks" of the society, the value of which was appraised in 1919 at seventy-five thousand dollars.

In accordance with the powers invested in the Pennsylvania Historical Commission by Act of Assembly, the Commission on July 19, 1919, entered into a contract for the preservation and maintenance of "Old Economy" with the Harmony Society Historical Association. This society immediately began the restoration of the Great House and other buildings. The society also enlisted the aid of the Garden Club of Allegheny County which became much interested in the project and appropriated one thousand dollars for the restoration and planting of the garden. Very beautiful results have been accomplished with the coöperation of the Garden Club.

"Old Economy" was formally opened to the public Sunday, June 26, 1921. About five thousand people crowded under the green trees of the garden to hear the addresses of men who eulogized the qualities of the Harmonites and drew the lessons of life from their virtues.

Many were present from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland who were the descendants of the Harmonites.

The Memorial Services were begun in the Garden, Rev. Joseph H. Bausman, of Rochester, Pa., offered the invocation. Judge George A. Baldwin, of Rochester, delivered an address on "The Harmonites and their Enterprise," as the throng arose for the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" the darkening clouds broke into rain and the scene moved to St. Johns Evangelical Church, the original house of worship erected in 1824. There William H. Stevenson, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and President of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, in an address outlined the life rules of the Harmony Society.

One of the most enjoyable features of the dedicatory exercises was the splendid music by the band of selected musicians under the leadership of Mr. John S. Duss, the last of the Harmonite trustees.

Years ago the best of music was played by the bands and orchestras of this communistic society, which was a notable patron of the arts

and sciences. In later years Mr. Duss had entire charge of the music of the society, and a new musical composition entitled, "The March of Time," by this gifted composer and director was given its premier presentation to the delight of the large audience, which demanded encore after encore, to which Mr. Duss graciously responded. After the formal ceremonies the throng passed through the "Great House" and viewed the interesting exhibits belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Duss, which they contemplate to permanently install there, as without them the memorial would be incomplete. The exhibit comprises costly old paintings, bric-a-brac, samples of silk making and the products and utensils of the society in its palmy days. With these "Old Economy" is not only a memorial. It becomes a real museum and an educational factor for the community.

WM. H. STEVENSON.

PART OF ADDRESS OF MR. WM. H. STEVENSON, JUNE
26, 1921, ECONOMY, PA.

There is a lesson of very great importance in the history of this society which for sometime flourished on this site and now has become a memory. It was composed largely of honest, God-fearing people seeking larger liberty for themselves and their fellow-men and greater prosperity and happiness for all. They were frugal and industrious and yet they failed as all similar undertakings based upon like principles have failed and must inevitably fail as long as human nature is what it is and what it will continue to be until the millennium.

The attempt of these good people was to try and form each member of their community in the same mold. To this end their primal principle was that all must labor for the common good and all goods must be in common. This inevitably tended to crush out individual ambition and initiative. The man of enterprise and resource found that his reward was no greater than the most sluggish dullard. As a consequence most of the former sort either left the community after a time or men like them refused to enter it. This was alone enough to spell the assured unhappy end of the experiment, but this was hastened by the adoption of vows and celibacy which were again contrary to human welfare and progress as well as to the precepts of revealed religion.

In view of the failure of this experiment and of many more like

it founded on the ideas of Fourier we of the present time should profit by the experiences of those whom we memorialize here to-day.

For the same ideas of socialism and communism they sought unavailingly to make a success, are abroad now only in much more dangerous form and are being advocated by persons of much less integrity and character than was possessed by the good people who settled here. The end of their experiment while it may be slow is coming sure.

There are some people here in this free America of ours still to be found advocating communistic ideas, which they claim should be found in a pure democracy. These are ignorant of the foundations upon which our fathers laid the structure of this republic, the greatest and purest democracy the world has ever seen. They left their European homes to attain the greatest individual liberty and to secure the greatest possible opportunity to better themselves by their own work and initiative unhampered by laws which fettered them. They did not want to encroach upon any one else's rights or to limit the activities of their fellows. As a result they gave us a government which has stood the test for 145 years and under which the people have enjoyed unparalleled prosperity and happiness. We propose to adhere to the principles upon which that government is founded.

And so we are here to-day not to celebrate a success but to hold a memorial service for those who reared these venerable buildings, which with the surrounding property are to be put to the use of men and women who hold very different views from those specially cherished by the builders.

On behalf of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, I wish to express its appreciation of the progress already made by the Harmony Historical Society in restoring the buildings and grounds of "Old Economy." I predict as time goes on this site will become a mecca for the traveler interested in the history and progress of this great state and that "Old Economy" will be of inestimable value to the people of this community not only on account of its historical worth but as recreational and social center.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, *Chairman.*

Exercises at the Dedication
of the Monument at
Fort Le Boeuf

August 30, 1922



STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AT SITE OF FORT
LE BOEUF, AT WATERFORD.

EXERCISES AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT AT FORT LE BOEUF, AUGUST 30, 1922.

The exercises at the unveiling of the monument at the site of Fort Le Boeuf, at Waterford, was attended by about 10,000 people. The monument which consists of a heroic size bronze statue of George Washington, upon a granite pedestal, was designed by the sculptors, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kilpatrick. The Hon. A. E. Sisson was made chairman of the Fort Le Boeuf Committee for the Historical Commission.

The Fort Le Boeuf Memorial Association consisted of:

John F. Mallory, President; Frederick W. Ensworth, Vice-President; H. Phelps Gillett, Treasurer; Paul W. McKay, Secretary; Harry L. Merritt, Assistant Secretary.

This association, organized in 1919, raised the money locally to pay one-half the expense for the erection of the monument, and had charge of the erection and the unveiling exercises. Much credit is due to these men and their associates for the splendid work which has been done in placing this memorial at this historic site.

Senator A. E. Sisson presided at the exercises of unveiling.

In introducing Wm. H. Stevenson, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, who was about to present the monument to the people of Pennsylvania through Governor Sproul, Senator Sisson, who presided at the dedication exercises said:

"The dedication of this monument is a memorable event in the history of Pennsylvania and the United States and will always form a conspicuous part thereof. The occasion of Major Washington's visit to Fort Le Boeuf at this place is well demonstrated in the letter he brought from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, which the statue shows him extending to the Commander of the Fort. He was but twenty-one years of age and the message he bore was the first incident in a line of events that led to the formation of a new nation, with Washington as its first president. He started from Williamsburg, Va., October 31, 1753, and arrived here December 11, 1753—delivered the letter he carried from Governor Dinwiddie to Legardeur de St. Pierre, commandant at Fort Le Boeuf, and after remaining here five days, returned to Virginia, reaching Williamsburg, January 16, 1754.

“Governor Dinwiddie’s letter, which Washington is here handing out to the commandant expressed astonishment that his troops would build forts upon lands ‘so notoriously known to be the property of the crown of Great Britain.’ The letter continued: ‘I must desire you to acquaint me by whose authority and instruction you have lately marched from Canada with an armed force, and invaded the king of Great Britain’s territories. It becomes my duty to require your peaceable departure; and that you would forbear prosecuting a purpose so interruptive of the harmony and good understanding which his majesty is desirous to continue and cultivate with the most Christian king. I persuade myself you will receive and entertain Major Washington with the candor and politeness natural to your nation; and it will give me the greatest satisfaction if you return him with an answer suitable to my wishes for a long and lasting peace between us.’

“Saint Pierre took three days to frame his answer. In it he said that he would send Dinwiddie’s letter to the Marquis Duquesne and wait his orders; and that meanwhile he should remain at his post, according to the commands of his general.

“The monument was built through the united efforts of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the people of Waterford and their friends in Erie and in other places. The commission gives much attention to placing tablets, markers, monuments and memorials over the state in commemoration of historical events, and have a fund appropriated by the state for that purpose. Governor Sproul was chairman of the commission for many years prior to his election as governor, at which time he resigned and William H. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, a member of the commission, was made chairman.

“In the beginning it was not expected that the construction would be much more than a marker like many others over the state, and the arrangement was that the commission was to pay one-half of the cost and the people of Waterford the other half. The Waterford people and their friends got into the undertaking much faster with money than it was expected they would, but the commission stayed in and met the increasing amounts as they accumulated, and we now have a splendid memorial.

“The statue is of bronze and was designed by Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kilpatrick, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Kilpatrick came to Waterford and supervised its erection.”

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Chairman of the Historical Commission, said in presenting the monument to the Commonwealth: “It is a

pleasure and a privilege to appear here as the representative of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission created and empowered by the Act of 1913 and other legislation conceived and secured by Governor William C. Sproul, our most honored guest, when he was a member of the State Senate and since he has been our Commonwealth's chief executive.

The monument to be dedicated here to-day owes its existence to the efforts of this commission and of the patriotic citizens of Waterford and Erie County. It commemorates the first hostile act in the great drama which resulted first in the decision that the Anglo-Saxon race should dominate the Alleghenies and the Rockies and next in the birth of our great nation.

At long intervals men have appeared who have towered like the Matterhorn in the Alps above all their fellows. Such was Washington and this monument is to be here dedicated to his memory on account of his great public service and unswerving patriotism.

George Washington, born on February 22, 1732, in Virginia, had only an elementary education, reading, writing and arithmetic, but when he was sixteen he had mastered mathematics and was doing practical surveying on the mountain frontiers of Virginia. I like to think of him as the first boy scout for he had learned to live in the open and the craft of the woodsman and the Indian and the lore of nature as revealed in the wilderness.

When he was twenty-one years of age Washington was selected on account of his ability, his discretion and his experience by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to remonstrate with the French, who had expressed the determination to take complete possession of the country and shut out Virginia and other English settlements. The issue was the possession of all the territory between Allegheny and Rocky Mountains known as the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. La-Salle had discovered the Mississippi and on this the French based their claim of all territory watered by the Ohio, the Mississippi and their tributaries. This would have taken in among other things Southwestern New York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Eastern North Carolina, Northern Alabama and Georgia and all of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Waterford was a particularly desirable port because of the lake near by upon which the French could build boats and send them down French Creek and the Allegheny River to the Ohio and Mississippi. On this trip Washington and Gist on their return in crossing the Allegheny at Pittsburgh on a raft on a cold December night were

compelled to take refuge on an island after Washington had narrowly escaped death by being thrown into the river. Early the next morning they crossed to the southern shore. Pittsburgh will commemorate this event by naming the fine bridge to be erected at this point "Washington Crossing." If Washington's accident at that point had proved fatal we would not have been here to-day. This crossing was no less famous than the crossing of the Delaware by Washington nearly a quarter of a century later.

Fortunately Washington was spared to bring back his report to Virginia's governor and on this hinged the fate of a new nation for the English immediately began to take steps to assert their rights to the west territory in dispute.

Only a few months after this Washington gave the command near Fort Necessity to fire the shot which was heard around the world and which inaugurated the conflict which culminated in the securing of the great country between the Alleghenies and the Rockies for the Anglo-Saxons and eventually in the creation of a nation from the independent colonies.

In this great drama Washington took a most prominent part from beginning to end, rising higher and higher at every stage, the defender of his country's cause and equal to all occasions successful and triumphant.

The French at this place were arrayed against the British and Americans. A quarter of a century later the Americans and the French were arrayed against the British, but only a few years ago all three stood together in support of great principles and their representatives are fittingly gathered together upon this platform to-day.

There is a tendency as time passes to idealize a hero and to magnify and exaggerate his achievements, but Washington was held to be great in his own time. The people held him in veneration as a character high above the common level of man's life and after his death he received the glorification due good and great men who have shown their qualities in days of fearful crisis.

On the death of Washington the resolution of the National Congress expressing the mind of the nation was drafted by Richard Henry Lee and concluded with the declaration that Washington was "First in War, First in Peace and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen," and by resolution of Congress the next anniversary of Washington's birth, February, 22nd, was commended to the whole people as a day to be devoted to the commemoration of the death of the "Father of his Country."

Napoleon Bonaparte, then first consul of France, said: "Washington's name will be remembered when mine is forgotten." Of the fateful campaign on the Delaware Frederick the Great said it was "The most brilliant achievement recorded in military annals."

Jefferson wrote Washington, "The confidence of the whole country is centered on you—North and South will hang together if they have you to hang on."

William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania under the new Constitution, wrote, "Washington's amiable deportment smooths and sweetens everything."

During the troublesome times attending the adoption of our Constitution the French Minister Mourtier writing to his superiors said, "The opinion of General Washington was of such weight that it alone contributed more than any other measure to cause the present Constitution to be adopted."

Washington was largely responsible for our Constitution. This is a heritage from our forefathers and we owe as Americans an immeasurable debt to those who sacrificed so much for us and we should not be afraid to stand up and be counted as Americans, who are devoted to and determined to support this Constitution.

Professor James Silliman, the distinguished scientist, was listening to his son making an address when a man next to him remarked, "He is a greater man than his father," to which the professor replied, "He ought to be, he is standing on my shoulders." We ought to realize that we are standing on the shoulders of Washington and his compeers and should try to carry out his and their work.

Foreigners are allowed to organize societies in this country to perpetuate their traditions. We Americans should also organize to perpetuate the privileges which we enjoy under the Constitution which ensures equal rights for all, for labor as well as capital, and which also ensures law and order and opportunity for every man to labor who desires to do so. For this Constitution we are, as I have said, largely indebted to the great man whose memory we commemorate to-day in this beautiful memorial.

I notice with pleasure the presence of many women here to-day. They have lately assumed a new importance in the politics of our country. Some of them are apparently disappointed with their new privileges. The women, however, should not be discouraged. Their influence over the children in inculcating patriotism is very great and it is largely within their power to mould the character of our future citizenship.

This monument will be a shrine for all time to come upon the great highway between Pittsburgh and Erie from which those passing to and from will draw inspiration to emulate the example of this great leader of men, and it will be for you people of Waterford here to guard and protect it. In behalf of the people of Waterford and the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania, I present to the State of Pennsylvania this beautiful statue of the Father of his Country. "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

In introducing Governor Sproul, Senator Sisson said:

"To Governor Sproul we owe no slight measure of gratitude for the continued interest in this splendid monument which has culminated in his presence here to-day. History, I feel, will remember him as a far-sighted executive who realized that the best way to impress our people with their obligations as citizens and inspire them with devotion to their country is to keep ever before them in the form of memorials the heroic deeds and characteristics of the great men of the past.

"Great changes have come to the people of this country since Washington's visit to Fort Le Boeuf. Then the forests had not been cleared from one-half of the soil of Pennsylvania. Settlements in Erie County did not begin until 1795. The principal achievements then sought were to clear the forests from the soil and to make homes and produce the necessities of life. The strivers for these ends looked hopefully forward to the time when their fields would become productive and their homes made comfortable and attractive. These results followed very largely, but inventions and improvements in methods and machinery, with vast accumulations of capital, have placed things upon a new basis, and it behooves us to be watchful and careful in adjusting the relations between all that the rights of all may be preserved—keeping in mind the words of Lincoln: 'Let not him who is houseless tear down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus insuring by example that his own will stand when built,' and further, 'that this government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the face of the earth.'"

Governor William C. Sproul said, in accepting the monument:

"It is indeed a particular pleasure for me to be here in Waterford to-day on this historic occasion. Not only will I remember it for as long as I am spared to this earth but every one of you in this great crowd will also cherish the same memory.

"First, I must say that Waterford is a wonderful place. I compliment the committee in charge of the dedication service, the people of Erie County, the honorable judges of this county, the mayor of Erie City and others for the splendid air of hospitality which prevails here. Never have I witnessed a more inspiring sight than the lifting of the American flag from that statue. I was watching the faces of many in the crowd closely. Patriotism, high sentiment and devoted loyalty to our flag and our country, first, last and always, was reflected plainly on every countenance.

"The graceful and beautiful monument marks a wonderful spot, it will be a shrine, not only for Erie County and Pennsylvania, but for the entire United States;—a place that thousands will pass and give a reverent thought to the great leader of America's beginning. It will be a constant reminder to citizens of the world, commemorating the spot where the first military duty of the First Soldier of America was performed. Waterford will take its place with Yorktown, Concord, and other points of historical interest in America's early fight for independence.

"The most particular and important guest here to-day is Comte Charles de Chambrun, acting ambassador to the United States from France. This gentleman is a direct descendant of the great Lafayette. He is a great, great-grandson in that famous family line. It is to him that much credit and reverence is due. The acting ambassador overcame great difficulties in order to come to Waterford and participate in this ceremony. His coming gives me as much pleasure as it does you. Allow me to present the Comte de Chambrun."

ADDRESS OF COMTE CHARLES DE CHAMBRUN, ACTING
FRENCH AMBASSADOR, AT DEDICATION
OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

You will surely pardon me if when called upon to speak before this vast assembly moved by feeling of patriotic sentiment inspired both by the place and the circumstance, my first words are of a personal character. But I have been told that your eminent governor whose activities for the public good are displayed in all de-

partments and in every sphere, has been called: "The Father of good roads in Pennsylvania." I consider that among the other claims upon the affection of his fellow citizens, this title is marvelously appropriate for he marked out for me the best and most rapid route to reach you.

But I hasten to add that the roads which he has opened within the territory of Pennsylvania are not the only ones of which he may claim the authorship. Last Autumn it was my privilege to accompany Marshal Foch in his travels in America, which were in many respects, thanks to the courtesy of Governor Sproul, travels in Pennsylvania: we visited Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg. It is indeed surprising that we were able to leave Pennsylvania, the governor having so completely found the road to our hearts.

Sir,

I am profoundly grateful to Your Excellency for having invited me to this impressive ceremony, celebrated on the site of one of those ancient forts, then buried in the wilderness, which the brave and enterprising Frenchmen of other days had built along the valleys of the Ohio, the Monongahela and the Allegheny. It is there that they had the honor to meet and to mark, by reason of his virile courage and unshakable tenacity, the young officer whom this monument commemorates.

What a satisfaction it is to picture a great man such as General Washington in the flower of youth, and when the characteristic traits that history will immortalize have not yet developed into maturity, simplicity, grandeur, dignity, calmness, serenity, both kindness and firmness all the noble qualities that his contemporaries and posterity have recognized in him are not yet inscribed on his features, but still they exist, and Providence will reveal them.

Twenty years have passed. The young officer who in 1753 had such difficulty in breaking his way to the Fort "Le Boeuf," will be placed at the head of the Continental Army to defend the rights of a nation demanding its independence in the name of liberty, and he will see these same Frenchmen come forward, with helping swords, to enroll themselves under your new banner already spangled with stars.

It is the starting point of your national life, it is also the origin of the friendship which unites us. But this chivalrous *épopée*, unique in history, might have been without equal; it might have been one of these irresistible impulses which later on life and selfish interests disavow. But between France and America what has taken place?

Late events have proved the strength, the enduring power of those ties woven in liberty for the common welfare of humanity. We were being unjustly invaded. Our people were resisting with hurry, with surprise, with heroism, a cruel and perfidious aggression upon our territory. The rights of our peaceful citizens were being disregarded and trodden under foot. It soon became a question of life and death for the freedom of our race. America's heart became enlisted in our cause, and with what splendid enthusiasm! The joy, the outburst of gratitude in France for America's joining her, as she had America a century before, we have all witnessed, we have lived through these glorious days which once again were crowned by victory.

To-day, weary of slaughter and of accumulated ruins, which labor alone can restore, humanity longs for peace. Among all nations, France, notwithstanding what those who endeavor to misrepresent her attitude may say, is, like the United States, whole heartily devoted to peace, to the works of peace, and to the maintenance of peace.

It has been repeatedly said that her military and naval expenses are excessive. May I state that these expenses which are being reduced from year to year, are at this moment less than yours and almost one-half less than those of Great Britain.

Nevertheless, as you are aware, we have a neighbor of whom the least one can say, in view of past experience, is that he must be closely watched. The fact is also lost sight of that we possess colonies in Africa and in Asia, with sixty million inhabitants, with which we must maintain communications, and which in case of need we must defend: well, since 1914, we have virtually not constructed a single ship.

France is not inclined to advertise herself; she makes no propaganda; possibly it is a mistake, but she seems to shrink from publicity. When she is misunderstood she remains silent, relying on facts for her justification.

Yes! we want peace! Does it weaken the idea of peace to unite it to the idea of justice? During more than four years, France was the battlefield of Europe and of the world. On this battlefield 500 miles long and 60 miles wide, she was not the only combatant. Is it just that she alone should be called upon to repair the ruin caused by others?

When we claim that our German neighbors, whose factories are as prosperous as ever, should take their share in the reparation of

the damage they have done, is our claim unjustified? When we assert that they, who are responsible for the laying waste of a rich country, should, on behalf of reparation, pay taxes as heavy as the taxes paid by those who have had their homes destroyed, is there in such a contention any touch of unfairness?

That statesmen, governments and parliaments should discuss the best means of obtaining this just reparation is quite natural, and we should not be disturbed if there is some divergence of views between them, but there is not an honest man in the world, even among our former antagonists, who can conscientiously deny the justice of our claim.

Speaking in the presence of the statue of General Washington, the noble ally of France, I allowed myself to place before you France as she is to-day. She is worthy of your affections, she tirelessly pursues the ideal of justice and democracy which is also yours. Aware of the great task of reconstruction which is before her, a peaceful France with all her energy, with all her will, is at work.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE EVENTS LEADING TO AND FOLLOWING WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO FORT LE BOEUF.

The series of events preceding and following the mission of George Washington to the Ohio in 1753 are of thrilling interest and importance. These events were pregnant with issues of vital importance to the Continent.

In 1748 John Hanbury, a merchant of London; Thomas Lee, President of the Council of Virginia; Lawrence Washington; Robert Dinwiddie and other Virginians, organized the "Ohio Company." The king granted them 200,000 acres of land on the south side of the Ohio River, on condition that they should settle 100 families thereon, erect and maintain a fort within seven years. The Ohio Company sent out Christopher Gist in 1750 to explore this region. They built a store-house at Mill's Creek, Cumberland, Md., in 1750, and commenced to build a store-house at Redstone Old Fort, Brownsville, Pa. A road was opened from Mill's Creek to Turkey Foot in 1751.

The French, hearing of these active operations for the possession of the Ohio, sent an expedition to build a chain of forts connecting the French possessions in Canada with these on the Mississippi. Forts were erected at Presqu' Isle (Erie), Le Boeuf (Waterford) and Venango, Franklin) in 1752. Governor Robert Dinwiddie, of

Virginia, hearing of these French movements, sent George Washington, aged 21 years, in 1753 to warn the French forces out of what is now Western Pennsylvania. Washington went on this mission, accompanied by Christopher Gist. They left Mill's Creek on Nov. 14th, and after traveling over the Nemaquin Trail to the present Mount Braddock, went on to the Ohio and then to Venango and Waterford. Here they found the commander of the French force, Legardeur de St. Pierre, to whom Washington delivered the ultimatum from Governor Dinwiddie. The French commander informed Washington that he would forward the message of Governor Dinwiddie to the Governor General of Canada, but that in the meanwhile he orders men to hold possession of the country. Washington returned to Virginia. On his way back he met the detachment, with materials for the erection of a fort on the Ohio River to protect the interests of the "Ohio Company."

A company of militia was organized in Virginia early in 1754 to coöperate with the Ohio Company. William Trent, Capt.; John Frazer, Lieut.; Edward Ward, Ensign.

Captain Trent built the store-house at Redstone and returned to Mill's Creek. While he was absent, and when Frazer was at Turtle Creek, the French, under Contracoeur descended the Allegheny and compelled Ward to surrender the fort which he was building on the 16th of April, 1754. The French then erected Fort Duquesne thus connecting the Ohio directly with Canada by the chain of forts at Venango, Waterford and Erie.

Washington was commissioned as Major and then as Lieutenant Colonel and started on the expedition of 1754 which resulted in his defeat at Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. The next year came Braddock's ill-fated expedition against Fort Duquesne. The French had actual possession of the Ohio until Forbes' expedition of 1758, when Fort Duquesne was abandoned by the French and Fort Pitt erected.

Washington's visit to Fort Le Boeuf, in 1753, was his entrance into public affairs and marked the real commencement of the French and Indian War which settled the question of the dominance of the Ohio and of the Continent.

GEORGE P. DONEHOO, *Secretary.*

Presentation by Sir Charles Wakefield
of a Bust of Wm. Pitt to the
City of Pittsburgh



BUST OF WILLIAM PITT.

PRESENTATION BY SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD OF A BUST OF WM. PITT TO THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

On Thursday, September 14, 1922, the City of Pittsburgh was the scene of a most interesting ceremony which had a direct relation to its practical founding and naming a hundred and sixty-four years ago. This was the presentation to the city by Sir Charles Wakefield, former Lord Mayor of London, of a fine bronze bust of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the great English statesman who was primarily responsible for the taking of the City of Pittsburgh from the French on November 25, 1758, and in whose honor the place was named on that day by General John Forbes.

Sir Charles Wakefield was induced to make his generous gift through the efforts of the Sulgrave Institute, an organization named after the home of the ancestors of Washington and composed of Englishmen and Americans desirous of promoting good feeling between their respective countries. He therefore decided to present to this country two busts of great Englishmen noted for their sympathy with America—Edmund Burke and William Pitt. The first of these was presented to Washington, D. C., after his visit to Pittsburgh.

Upon notification of his intention as to Pittsburgh, the matter was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, which enlisted the interest of Mayor William A. Magee, who appointed a committee of arrangements headed by William H. Stevenson, President of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. The other members of the executive committee were: Mrs. E. V. Babcock, Gen. Albert J. Logan, H. C. McEldowney, W. M. Furey, A. C. Terry, E. N. Jones, Secretary to the mayor, Daniel Winter, President of Council, George S. Oliver, James Francis Burke, Robert Garland, L. H. Burnett, C. W. Danziger, W. M. Jacoby, W. H. French.

The 164th anniversary of the battle of Grant's Hill fought between the British and Colonial forces and the French and Indians was chosen as the date for the ceremony, the scene being the Pittsburgh City County Building situate on the hill. The battle was fought for the possession of Fort Duquesne, but resulted in the defeat of the British and Colonials. Nearly a month later, however, on October 12th, 1758, they were successful in the battle of Loyalhanna, as a result of which Fort Duquesne was abandoned by the French and

taken possession of by the British and Colonials on November 25th following.

Sir Charles Wakefield and his party reached Pittsburgh on the morning of September 13th. He was given a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, where he spoke pertinently and forcefully, as did his companion, Sir Charles Haworth, of Manchester, at a meeting in the auditorium presided over by William Stevenson. In the afternoon the party was taken for an automobile ride through the city, visiting the residence of ex-Mayor E. V. Babcock, in Valencia, and attended a dinner in the evening at the William Penn Hotel. In his remarks before the Chamber of Commerce, Sir Charles Wakefield said in part: "We must increase the output of comradeship of both employer and employee." He expressed the thanks of the visiting delegation for the cordial welcome, told how he had spoken to the combined forces of Britain and the United States on the battle line in Belgium during the World War, and spoke with deep feeling of hearing the American soldiers sing "The Song of the Camp" to which the British soldiers responded with "Fight the Good Fight."

"I should like to see those good old times come again in one respect," he said. "I mean the unity of the trenches, the comradeship. I wish we might see the world's spiritual forces united as were our military forces in those great days."

Sir Arthur A. Haworth said in part: "I bespeak the same principles of harmony and unity should govern the relations of the two great English speaking nations of the world, that, while remaining loyal to their own land, we may combine for our mutual advantage and for the peace and good will and prosperity of the whole world."

In the party with Sir Charles Wakefield were: Lady Wakefield, Miss Freda Wakefield, Sir Arthur A. Haworth, President of the Merchants' Exchange of Manchester, and Lady Haworth, Lieutenant Governor McCallum Grant, of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Grant, Hon. D. B. Edwards, Deputy High Commissioner of Australia, H. S. Perris, Director of Sulgrave Institution, and Mrs. Perris, Harold Spender, writer, Captain M. L. DeVoto, John A. Stewart, of New York, Chairman of the American Branch of the Sulgrave Institution, and Miss Ethel Arms, Secretary of the American Branch of the Sulgrave Institution.

At the dinner in the evening at the William Penn Hotel, Chairman Stevenson presided. Mr. James Francis Burke was the toast-

master. Speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor Grant on "Our Next Door Neighbor;" by John A. Stewart on "The Sulgrave Institution in Its Relation to the English Speaking Race;" by Hon. D. B. Edwards on "Hands Across the Sea," and by Sir Charles Wakefield, Mayor W. A. Magee, Mr. Harold Spender and Mr. H. S. Perris. Dr. Hugh M. Kerr delivered the invocation. Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey proposed a toast to President Harding, Mayor Magee proposed a toast to King George IV and Mrs. Perris proposed a toast to Mrs. Harding.

The next day, September 14th, at noon, the bust of Pitt was presented by a meeting held in front of the City County Building, presided over by William H. Stevenson, who introduced the various speakers and made a formal address as follows:

"The tie that binds the English speaking people together is the history of their achievements in the civilization of the world.

"Our gathering here to-day is signalized by an appropriateness of time as well as of location and above all of purpose. That purpose is to forge another link in the strong and unbroken chain of friendship that has for more than a century united the English speaking peoples,—Britains and Americans,—Common descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race and equal heirs to its great constitutional principles and traditions.

"For near here and within sight of the windows of the graceful tower, which rises to my right over the temple of justice, is the point where Ft. Duquesne stood and where Ft. Pitt arose, the final possession of which decided the destiny of the vast territory lying between the Alleghenies and the Rockies and made sure the creation of this great nation.

"Upon the exact spot where we are standing just 164 years ago to-day, one of the notable conflicts waged for the possession of the forts of the Ohio was fought.

"Here on the 14th of September, 1758, Major James Grant, a British officer with about 600 Highlanders and about 200 Pennsylvanians and Virginians fought a losing battle with the French Canadians and Indians.

British and American blood was shed in a common cause. This battle was the culmination of French successes and power in a struggle which finally resulted in the raising of the British flag over Ft. Pitt, which thus assured the domination of the Anglo-Saxon race in North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

"Added to the appropriateness of the time and location of this great gathering is that its special object is the reception of a lifelike and artistic bust of the great English statesman, a true and courageous friend of America, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, whose name this great city of ours appropriately bears.

"It is he who thundered in the English Parliament, 'We may bind the Colonist's trade, confine their manufactures and exercise every power whatever except taking their money out of their pockets without their consent.'

"He also said, 'Adopt more gentle methods in dealing with America for the day is not far distant when America may vie with this kingdom not only in arms but in arts.'

"On May 30, 1777, he said, 'You may ravage, you cannot conquer. It is impossible, you cannot conquer the Americans,' and from that day, one hundred and forty-five years ago to this day, the Star Spangled Banner has never been lowered to a foreign enemy.

"The donor of this bust of the Peerless Statesman, William Pitt, is a distinguished Englishman who has had the honor of being the chief executive of the great English metropolis, London.

"But this bust of the foremost English advocate of freedom and constitutional rights will not stand here alone as an evidence that we remember and revere the memory of William Pitt. It can be truly said, 'If you seek his monument look around.'

"George Bancroft, the historian, wrote, 'Pittsburgh is the most enduring monument to William Pitt. As long as the Monongahela and Allegheny shall flow to form the Ohio, as long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the boundless valley which their waters traverse, his name shall stand inscribed on the Gateway of the West.'

"Our honored guest, Sir Charles Wakefield with Lady Wakefield and friends, have journeyed across the Atlantic to present under the auspices of the Sulgrave Institution his gift to the City of Pittsburgh, this bust of the great friend of America so that his features may be constantly before us and also to inspire us with the high and lofty purpose of fostering a fraternal spirit and good feeling between the English speaking people of America and Great Britain.

"This great audience is a great tribute to the memory of William Pitt and an expression of gratitude to the distinguished Englishman for his beautiful lifelike bust of William Pitt which will now be unveiled by the donor's daughter, Miss Freda Wakefield."

Addresses were made by Governor William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, Sir Charles Wakefield and Mayor William A. Magee. Dr. William J. Holland delivered the invocation.

Sir Charles Wakefield, in presenting the bust, which was draped with British and American colors, told briefly the story of Pitt's life and paid glowing tribute to the American and British Sulgrave Institutions through which the bust was presented. In part he said:

"It is my great privilege to offer this bust of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, prime minister of England and champion of American rights, to the City of Pittsburgh, as a token of friendship from the British to the American people.

"They will, I am sure, prize this fine bust of William Pitt as much as we in London value that magnificent statue of Abraham Lincoln, which stands in the very shadow of our Houses of Parliament. The controversies in which Chatham played his heroic part are dead; the healing hand of time has smoothed out all the roughness and bitterness of that great struggle for liberty. English historians and the English people have long since condemned the mistaken policy of George III and his subservient ministers, which alienated the affections of the American colonies.

"The triumph of the cause of liberty in America was a trumpet call to its lovers everywhere and in winning freedom for themselves, your ancestors helped to win it for us also. They were Englishmen and appealed to English principles of liberty and justice in their uprising. And this appeal has been allowed, and their victory acclaimed by Englishmen throughout the world for many generations past.

"In honoring the great figure of Pitt to-day our thoughts are, in a small measure, and by way of gratitude and admiration for him, in the past; but in a greater measure they are turned to the present and the future.

"There are now no hereditary misunderstandings, or lingering jealousies or antagonisms, between the British and the American people.

"Our mission to America and to-day to your splendid City of Pittsburgh, is to bring a message of comradeship and fraternity, an assurance of good will and of our desire for every kind of coöperation between our two great nations.

"Our ceremony to-day reminds us that we have great memories in common. We too, have more recent memories of our common

sacrifices to secure the victory of democracy in arms against the oppressor.

"When we look, therefore, at this statue, let us remember how easy is our journey along the road which Pitt so well pointed out, and resolve that we will do all in our power to maintain the priceless boon of Anglo-American comradeship."

The bust was unveiled by Miss Freda Wakefield, daughter of the donor. Following the ceremony there was a luncheon at the William Penn Hotel, then the party was taken to the Block House, where they were met by a reception committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. From there the visitors proceeded to the Carnegie Institute, where they were received by the President, Samuel H. Church, and other officials of the Institute, and William M. Fury, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

In the evening there was a dinner at the Pittsburgh Golf Club presided over by Samuel H. Church, after which the visitors departed for New York.

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